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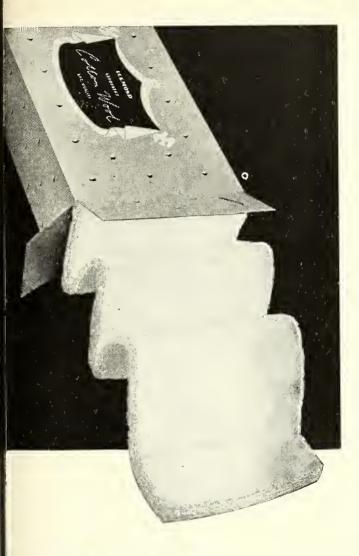
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### THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

The weekly newspaper for pharmacy and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical and fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

Volume 176

December 2, 1961

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Vol. 176

DECEMBER 2, 1961

No. 4268

#### **Rating Revaluation**

HOUSES, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

THE Ministry of Housing and Local Government expects to have a fairly accurate indication by the beginning of 1962 of changes in the relative proportions of the total rate burden borne by houses, industry, shops, offices and other property. The relationship between those sources of rate revenue will change completely with the present revaluation which, for the first time since 1934, assesses all property at current rental values. The new valuation lists resulting from it will come into force on April 1, 1963. At present houses are assessed on 1939 rental values; shops and offices pay on 80 per cent, of 1956 values; and industry and freight-transport pay on 50 per cent, of 1956 values. After the 1963 revaluation, which assesses all rateable property in England and Wales at current values, in-dustry, shops and offices will pay full rates. But in case the burden on householders becomes too heavy because the basis of their valuation has been advanced by twenty-four years in one step, the Minister has taken powers in the Rating and Valuation Act, 1961, to derate dwellings for the five years 1963-68. He has informed local authorities in England and Wales that when he knows the extent of the changes in the proportions of rate burden borne by the various types of property he will decide whether it will be necessary to derate dwellings. In making that decision he is to take into account any changes pro-posed to be made in the scales of deduction for repairs.

#### Trivalent Sabin Vaccine

ADDED PROTECTION FOR HULL

ABOUT 200,000 doses of trivalent oral poliovirus vaccine (containing Sabin strains I, II, and III) were transported to Hull by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. from the Wellcome Research Laboratories at Beckenham, Kent, on November 24, at the request of the Ministry of Health. The Ministry's decision to use the trivalent product for he first time follows the success of Messrs. Pfizer's type II vaccine in curbing the recent poliomyelitis epidemic n the city. It is understood that those in Hull who received one dose of that accine during the epidemic and no arlier injections of Salk vaccine will be offered two doses of the trivalent roduct. The first will be between November 30 and December 3, and the econd between January 11 and 15, 1962. Extension of protection against



FINAL 200,000 DOSES; Trivalent oral polio vaccine being loaded at the Wellcome Research Laboratories, Beckenham, Kent, on November 24, for direct transport to Hull, The delivery (200,000 doses in a temperature-controlled van) was made to meet the decision of the Ministry of Health to complete the protection of Hull's population with the trivalent vaccine.

all three strains of poliovirus by administration of trivalent oral vaccine at spaced intervals falls into line with a recent recommendation to the Government by the Joint Committee on Poliomyelitis Vaccine, and with the published findings of a clinical trial carried out for the Medical Research Council by the Public Health Laboratory Service (see C. & D., October 28, p. 465, and November 18, p. 560).

#### Whitley Council

COUNCIL AND STAFF SIDE MEETINGS

THE text of a new Whitley circular on Christmas holidays, which would be of general application and so avoid the necessity of issuing special circulars whenever Christmas Day or Boxing Day fell within the week-end, was agreed by the General Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain) recently. At a meeting of the staff side the report was received of a meeting with Ministry officers about proposals for a revision of the code of disciplinary procedure. Views were expressed on the question of penalties, and the secretary was instructed to convey them to the Ministry. It was noted that a reply from the Ministry to the staff side representations on terminal payments on redundancy was still awaited. It was agreed to refer the matter of the protection of persons engaged in the handling and transport of money to the General Purposes Committee of the staff side for consideration.

#### **Out-patient Prescriptions**

CONTRACT AMENDMENT SUGGESTED

THE supply of drugs by chemists on forms EC10HP signed by hospital practitioners is not covered by the contractors usual terms of service, and therefore Executive Councils or their subcommittees are not able to investigate complaints made by patients concerning drugs dispensed on prescriptions issued to hospital out-patients. The General Medical Benefits Committee, London Executive Council, has recommended that the terms of service for chemist contractors should be changed so as to include a requirement to supply drugs or appliances on a prescription form signed by a medical or dental practitioner employed by the National Health Service hospitals, by an appropriate amendment of paragraphs 3(1) and (2) of the Fourth Schedule of the National Health Service (General Medical and Pharmaceutical Services) Regulations, 1954.

#### Causes of Death

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S REPORT

OF more than 500,000 deaths in England and Wales in 1960, 91,961 were due to coronary heart disease, an increase of 7,039 over the 1959 figure. Over 50,000 of those deaths were males. Those figures are given in the Registrar General's Quarterly Return No. 450 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d.), published recently. Total deaths from cancer of the lung numbered 22,000 (18,882 male and 3,118 female); that was 937 more than the 1959 figure. There were thirty-seven deaths from whooping cough and five deaths from diphtheria (none in 1959 and eight in 1958). Of the lownumber of twenty-three deaths from acute poliomyelitis, nineteen were of males and four of females. There were 26,485 deaths from bronchitis (18,997 male and 7,488 female); over half of the female deaths were of women aged seventy-five and over. Of 1,098 deaths from influenza (553 male and 545 female), 301 were of males and 398 of females aged sixty-five or over.

#### Imports from Japan

INTERIM LICENCES TO BE ISSUED

PENDING completion of trade negotiations with Japan, it has been agreed that further interim import licences should be issued for the period up to March 31, 1962. That will bring the provision made for the six months ending September up to the annual quota levels established under the 1960-61 ar-

rangements. For most quotas, licences will be issued up to 50 per cent, of the figures given in annex II to Notice to Importers No. 946. For "cameras, cine cameras, and parts thereof" (where for seasonable reasons more than 50 per cent, of the annual quota was lieensed in April-September) the interim quota up to March 31, 1962, will be £131,000. Allocations will be made to previous licence holders whose agency agreements are still valid at the time of application.

#### **Incentive Schemes**

A STATIONERY OFFICE BOOKLET

FINANCIAL incentive schemes are regarded as effective means of increasing co-operation between workers and management, yet the evidence suggests that their effectiveness is limited and that they are likely to be less widely applied as productive techniques improve. That conclusion is contained in "Money for Effort" by Tom Lupton, published in the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research's Problems of Progress in Industry series (H.M. Stationery Office, 1s, 9d.). The author discusses the evidence that is available from studies of the working of incen-

tive schemes over a number of years. He shows that 33 per cent, of British workers are paid according to some kind of financial incentive, which is an increase of 4 per cent since 1939.

#### Imported Polyethylene

ANTI-DUMPING DUTY APPLICATION

THE Board of Trade have advised that they are considering an application for the imposition of an anti-dumping duty on polyethylene in blocks, lumps, powders (including moulding powders), granules, flakes and similar bulk forms imported from the United States of America. The application may be extended to include other countries sup-plying such products to Britain at prices which appear to be dumped or subsidised. Representations which interested parties may wish to make in connection with the application should be submitted in writing not later than December 8.

#### **Import Duties**

FURTHER LIST OF EXEMPTED CHEMICALS

THE Treasury has made the Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 8) Order, 1961 for the exemption from

#### TREASURY'S VIEWS ON REMUNERATION

Special report from Committee of Public Accounts

REFERENCES to the reduction in ehemists' remuneration were made in a Treasury minute dated November 17 in the Special Report from the Comin the Special Report from the Committee of Public Aecounts (H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d.). The Treasury stated that the reductions in the oncost were "brought into effect after consultation with, but without the agreement of the chemists' representatives who indeed had claimed a sentatives who, indeed, had claimed a substantial increase." The Treasury also noted the Public Accounts Committee's views on the methods of assessing chemists' costs and profits, and said that in order to arrive at a firm basis of settling gross remuneration it was necessary to have responsible and accurate information about chemists' expenses and how much could be properly allocated to the relevant part of their business. "It had not proved easy, even with the collaboration of the chemists' representatives, to collect such information both quickly and accurately," but the Treasury agreed that information on which a review of rates of remuneration could be based should be available regularly and at short intervals, and the Ministry has again "urged the chemists' representatives to join with them in devising an appropriate form of inquiry for this purpose and in commending it to the profession." The desirability of introducing differential Drug Tariff rates was also being considered.

The Department of Health for Scotland has also proposed a system of differential remuneration to the Scottish chemists and obtained factual information about purchases of drugs which would indicate whether there was a cause for introducing differential Drug Tariff rates.

Dealing with the price of proprietary preparations, the Ministry in another

minute stated that, whenever prices for drugs were being negotiated under the voluntary price regulation scheme, the Ministry of Health would have regard, among other things, to the prices at which they were available, from whatever source, for the hospital service.

As regards trading results, information available in published accounts about the profits of most pharmaceutical firms was collated in the Ministry and those records would be maintained. The Ministry doubted whether, in a developing industry with so wide a variety of trading patterns, it would be possible to evolve reliable standards of comparison suitable for general appli-cation. It would, however, "continue to seek further information as a eheck on the reasonableness of prices where trading results showed an apparently high rate of profit, and they agreed that the practice might well be extended to wholly British and Continental firms.

The industry had been unwilling to provide information about the cost of sales-promotion activities of door-todoor representatives, in addition to that already supplied about the cost of mail advertising and free samples, on the grounds that the only figure they could ealculate was the total cost attributable to the use of those representatives, and that the figure would be misleading because the representatives performed various other functions which in the industry's view could not fairly be deseribed as sales promotion. The Ministry had repeated their request to the industry to provide the information; the industry had not yet replied. The Ministry expected that their inquiries under Part B of the scheme would yield some information about expenditure incurred by cortain formation. ture incurred by eertain firms on advertising and associated activities.

import duty from December 1 to January 1, 1963, of the following chemicals which are at present liable to import duty:-

2 - p - Chlorophenylindane - 1:3 - dione. 4 - allyl - 2 - methoxyphenoxyacetdiethylamide, sodium dicyanamide, 1-phenyl-2-(2pyridylamino)ethanol hydrochloride, thio ridazine, zoxazolamine, hydroquinidine, hydroquinidine gluconate, hydroquinidine sulphate,  $7 - [2 - (\beta - \text{phenylisopropyl} \text{amino})\text{ethyl}]\text{theophylline}$  hydrochloride hydrochloride. quinidine gluconate and quinidine lactate. Spiramycin is exempted until March 1 1962.

#### SCOTTISH NEWS

#### Aberdeen Prize-giving

PRESENTATIONS AT GORDON'S COLLEGE

PROFESSOR R. D. Lockhart (professor of anatomy, Aberdeen University and convener of Robert Gordon's Technical College Governors' chemistry and pharmacy committee) presented the prizes recently to the following students of the college:

EVANS MEDICAL, LTD., prize (bes

student, Part II of Pharmaceutica Chemist course): Miss I. H. Stark, WILLIAM PATERSON & Sons, Ltd. prize (best student, Part I of Ph.C course): Mr. J. R. Henderson.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON, LTD., (pharmacognosy, Part II of course): Miss J. C. Thomson. Ph.C

ABERDEEN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIA-TION prize (best student, entrance course): Miss A. I. Bruce.

PFIZER, LTD., prize (best student, final year): Miss J. F. Watt.

#### Hospital Staffing

WRIGHT COMMITTEE SET UP

A COMMITTEE to review the mcdical staffing structure in Scottish hos pitals has been set up by the Secretary of State for Scotland (Mr. John Maclay). Its appointment follows the acceptance by the Government of the Platt Committee report on medica staffing in the hospital service and im plies a need for more consultant posts the possible introduction of a new grade of sub-consultants and oppor tunities for part-time hospital work by general practitioners. The chairman of the committee is Dr. J. H. Wright (pre sident of the Royal Faculty of Physi cians and Surgeons of Glasgow, physician at Glasgow Royal Infirmary and a member of the advisory committee on Distinction Awards).

#### IRISH BREVITIES

THE NORTH

THE second in a series of lecture organised for cosmetic assistants by Max Factor, Ltd., was presented in the central hall, Belfast College of Tech nology, recently. Miss S. Kinney and her assistant spoke on the care of the skin, demonstrating the use of cos metics, and the approach to the saler side in which she was supported by Mr. J. Boden (Northern Ireland repre sentative). A vote of thanks was presented on behalf of the Ulster Chemists' Association by Mr. W. J. Moffett (president).

#### NEWS IN BRIEF

The name of Dr. J. B. Adams, Trinity Trees. Eastbourne, Sussex, is being restored to the Medical Register.

SALES by the pharmacy department of Beccles Co-operative Society, Ltd., in 1960 amounted to £24,000.

THE MINISTRY of Health has turned down a proposal by Staffordshire County Council to supply schoolchildren with free tooth-brushes.

Cash, powder compacts, shampoos and other toilet requisites were stolen when a thief broke into the pharmacy of E. Hambrook, 3 East Street, Dover, Kent.

PHARMACY sales of Walsall and District Co-operative Chemists, Ltd., were £85,468 for the half-year ended September 11, an increase of 25.5 per cent. over the figure for the corresponding period of 1960.

A DENTAL health campaign is to be launched next year in Edinburgh. The Corporation Health Committee have approved plans which will enlist the aid of dentists, general practitioners, pharmacists and representatives of various organisations.

A DONCASTER retail pharmacist, Mr. J. Williamson, is endeavouring to gain the support of other proprietors in the town's main thoroughfare, the High Street, in order to brighten for the Christmas trading period the windows of neighbouring shops recently vacated and allowed to become neglected.

DAMAGE estimated at several hundred pounds was caused to stock in a store at the premises of Boots Cash Chemists (Eastern), Ltd., Market Place, Bourne, Lincs, by a fire there recently. Chemicals exploded and there was some damage to the interior of the store but more serious damage was prevented by the door and window having been closed when the fire started.

PART 2 of the National Health Service Hospital Costing Returns (H.M. Stationery Office, price £1 ls.) contains detailed costs incurred during the financial year 1960–61, for seven lay departments of the hospital, e.g., catering, boiler house and laundry, general administration, medical (records and clerical) services, works and maintenance, and power, lighting and heating.

A NEW booklet, "Exports by Mail," now being circulated by the General Post Office, contains a digest of the G.P.O. overseas postal services to assist all firms interested in selling goods abroad. Although only brief details are given in the booklet, the following items are dealt with: C.O.D., express and bulk postings, samples by air, air transmission times, Customs and currency declaration, surface and air mail rates.

MR. C. A. Pirrie, who died in 1960, was pharmacist at Kintore, Aberdeenshire, for over forty years, until he retired five years ago. Now his widow has directed that £1,500 should be given to Kintore Parish Church to provide a bell in his memory. The original bell fell so often and incurred so much expense for re-hanging that it was removed to the Town House 200 years ago and since then the church has been without one. The new bell will be electrically operated.

#### **TOPICAL REFLECTIONS**

By Xrayser

#### Inevitable

Now that the tumult and the shouting have passed, and the inevitable decision has been taken by a conference of representatives of Pharmaceutical Committees, there is a period of six months in which to work quietly for more harmonius relations between the Ministry of Health and the pharmacists. There is time also for a dispassionate examination of the whole pharmaceutical set-up within the National Health Service. The recommendations of the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee were acceptable to the meeting held in London on November 16, even if they took the form of the most circumlocutory resolution I have ever been privileged—if that is the word—to read. In the stocktaking that should now take place, it may be useful to examine with the greatest care the advisability of a public-relations campaign or, at least, to consider most seriously the success or otherwise of the part played by the campaign to date. According to a statement made by one of the members of the negotiating committee, the Central Committee had never considered complete withdrawal, though the public relations campaign might, he said, have given that impression. That suggests that something was amiss. In view of that confession I am a little surprised that the conference gave its blessing to the proposals for extending the campaign. It may be that reflection will suggest that the part played by the campaign heightened the difficulties of the committee by introducing, in the full glare of publicity, an emotional element that has not been helpful. The recommendations of the committee were foreshadowed at Worthing as long ago as November 5, when the secretary (Mr. J. Wright) rather plaintively asked what the Central Committee was to do in view of the attitude of Boots, Ltd., and the Co-operative Union, Ltd., the "almost certain" policy of Timothy Whites & Taylors, Ltd., and the fact that more than 1,500 contractors would receive an additional 2.4 pence per prescription and a further 2,500 would suffer no cut at all. I am not for a moment suggesting the decision was wrong. What I feel most emphatically is that the Committee should not have allowed itself to get into a position where face-saving circumlocution was the only straw left to grasp.

#### Disunity

The rank and file might be excused for not knowing what to expect, for at the same Worthing meeting, at which the Boots statement to the Financial Times was made known, Mr. Howells (chairman of the N.P.U.) said that he had gone on record as saying that the ultimate sanction was withdrawal from the contract with the Ministry, and that if and when that point was reached, he would not be afraid. Whilst he thought contractors were at present a long way from that decision, he said: "No articles in the Financial Times are likely to deter me." Perhaps the most significant impression left by the events of the past month is of the lack of unity that exists within the ranks of pharmacy, a lack of unity that was displayed for all to see. Why should that be?

#### Recognition

Reasons for the disunity are many, and the resolution passed by the conference in London in relation to an employee (or "associate") section of the National Pharmaceutical Union provides a clue, though it seems to me to be a papering of the cracks and not a realistic appraisal of the situation. I have no fault to find with individual members of the committee. They may well be the right men in the right place. But now might be a good time to ask if they are there for the right reasons. It seems to me also to be a time to look at the whole structure with a new vision and to ask ourselves whether, in the changed conditions of today in which corporate bodies are now the normal form of pharmaceutical ownership (vide the report of the Committee on the General Practice of Pharmacy), it is now opportune to change the qualifications for membership of negotiating committees by placing the whole emphasis on the registered pharmacist, regardless of the circumstances in which he uses his qualification.

#### Hospital Infections: Their Origin and Control

"ALL RESOURCES" NEEDED TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM

THE opening meeting of the current (110th) session of the Scottish Department of the Pharmaceutical Society was held in Edinburgh on November 10, Mr. D. Bain (chairman of the Executive) in the chair. The chairman introduced the lecturer-Professor J. W. Howie (senior consultant pathologist, Western Infirmary, Glasgow; chairman of the Medical Research Council working party on steam sterilisation; and a member of the committee appointed by the Central Health Services Council and the Scottish Health Scrvices Council to advise on central sterile supply departments in hospitals)—and called upon him to give his address on "Infections Acquired in Hospitals.'

#### Old Infections and New Drugs

Professor Howie began by saying that, when he first took up duties as a medical officer in an infectious diseases hospital twenty-eight years ago, hospital staff were most worried by infections caused by the hæmolytic streptococcus and by viruses of the respiratory and gastro-intestinal tracts. The general use of sulphonamides was still two years ahead, and penicillin was not to be proved on an extensive scale until

eleven years later.

Those valuable drugs, and others that followed them, had transformed the picture. Hæmolytic streptococcal infections were still encountered—apparently more often in the past two years-but the kind that produced human infec-tions remained susceptible to penicillin and if the cause was recognised the treatment was gratifyingly effective. To the speaker that remained a miracle. The only danger was that the clinical picture was no longer familiar, and it was still possible for a woman to die of streptococcal septicæmia after childbirth because the disease was unrecognised. Sudden collapse was not always due to biochemical causes or blood loss. It might still be "the old enemy" once so greatly feared and that must not be forgotten. Virus infections, especially among infants, were still troublesome, but were seldom proved as the sole or main cause of death. "I think that we ought to try to find out how often viruses may be found in some of the infections acquired in hospital, which may at times be both troublesome and mysterious because we cannot assign a bacterial agent as their cause," he said.

The rescarch workers who first established that chemotherapy was a practical possibility for bacterial diseases were men of great faith and big hearts. The pharmaceutical firms, on both sides of the Atlantic, who threw immense resources into developing new drugs with similar actions also deserved gratitude. Often, he thought, it was not realised costly developmental necessarily was—nor how tedious and exacting. If university and hospital departments had been required to take it on with their present resources they would have been overwhelmed. Having thanked the pharmaceutical houses for

"great work." Professor Howie asked permission to use the forum to beg the industry's leaders to encourage a fully critical approach to the clinical assessment of their new antibiotic discoveries. Many were great discoveries; some were not. The sad thing was that many troubles in hospital today arose from an uncritical approach to the use of antibiotics. Florence Nightingale had been afraid that Lister's antiseptics would distract from the need for clean hospitals, which she rated as the highest priority, "And now, although we are not quite back to the levels of the Crimean days, our hospitals are over-crowded, our nurses overworked, our doctors weak on asepsis, antiseptics, bacteriology, and the rational realities of chemotherapy. And all this has come at a time when the turnover of work in hospitals is vastly increased and when great advances in anæsthesia and surgery are laying open parts of the body especially susceptible to infection and especially liable to grave results if in-fection supervenes." In a way it was the fault of everyone—and of no one; and there lay the difficulty. Whose was the responsibility to exercise control over infections acquired in hospital?

#### Causative Organisms

Three groups of organisms were mainly concerned today in hospital infections: (i) Staphylococci; (ii) Gramnegative bacilli; and (iii) the anærobes of the genus Clostridium. Within the first group the most troublesome was In 1944 the Staphylococcus aureus, great majority of staphylococcal infections yielded magically to penicillin; but physicians soon learned to recognise two races of staphylococci-one naturally resistant to penicillin and the other fully sensitive. Because penicillin was used so much in hospitals-and so uncritically and unwisely-the sensitive staphylococci soon gave way to the resistant variety, which were able to destroy the antibiotic with the enzyme penicillinase. In hospital the air, dust, blankets, noses of the staff, and infected wounds soon came to harbour a population of staphylococci, of which the great majority were resistant to penicillin. Penicillin-resistant staphylococci became resistant to other drugs also: to streptomycin, chlorampheni-col, the tetracyclines, erythromycin, and others. Not all resistant strains caused disease, and it was still impossible to say in the laboratory whether any particular strain was for certain dangerous or harmless. Some types were especially liable to be dangerous (for example, phage-type 80 for nursing mothers and babies) but the dangerous ones could not always be sorted out by typing. "So we have to wait until a dangerous staphylococcus shows its presence by causing disease." Much information about the commonest methods by which those infections spread was still lacking. Recent discoveries had given new life-saving drugs (methicillin was one example) against penicillinase-producing

staphylococci but it was ironical that hospitals were so far from being "health centres" that they had ofter been shown to be spreaders of staphylococcal infection beyond their walls.

Recently it had been shown that patients with chronic bronchitis admit ted to hospitals might be at special risk themselves and a possible source of danger to others. "Until we all become much more clearly conscious of the precise nature of the staphylococcus haz ard in hospitals, I have a fear tha neither our practice nor our planning of our patient care will measure up to the realities of a situation about which I am frankly worried."

#### Gram-negative Bacilli

Gram-negative bacilli were norma inhabitants of the human intestina tract. They included such genera and species as Escherichia coli, Aerobacte, aerogenes, Klebsiella, Proteus, Pseudomonas pyocyanea. The Salmon ella genus, which included the causa organisms of the commonest form o food poisoning and of enteric fevers also belonged to that bacteriologica group, as did the *Shigella* genus which caused dysentery. The trouble with tha group of infections was that they were often associated with an underlying pathology that made eradication of th infecting bacteria difficult. Many of thorganisms were relatively resistant to drugs, and the elimination of one ofter cleared the field for one of its asso ciates. New drugs (for example, Pen britin) promised good results in the chemotherapy of established Gram-neg ative infections and would be of grea help to those who had to deal with the problem. It seemed to him a par of the hospital-infection problem especi ally of interest to pharmacists.

Turning his attention to pathogen of Clostridium species he said: "Her we face a group of the most powerfu toxin-producers among the bacteri known to cause disease." Hospitals wer almost exclusively concerned with two Clostridium welchii and C. tetani. O those, C. welchii was best known as th main causal agent of muscle necrosi "gas gan (unfortunately misnamed grene"), a complication of war wounds playing-field injuries and strect acci dents. It could appear as a complica tion of surgical wounds either from contamination from the intestinal con tents of the patient himself, from in fected aerial contamination of th operating theatre and its contents or from non-sterile dressings or instru ments. Good operating-theatre discip lines, supported by realistic sterilisin, arrangements were all that were neede to cut those problems to vanishing

Food poisoning caused by C. welchi was not rare in hospital, for food poisoning strains of the organism were carried by 12-20 per cent, of member of hospital staffs and hospital patients against 2 per cent, of the general population. Catering hygiene and food-stor

age practices needed a constant watch to be kept upon them if that "wholly avoidable infection" was not to be in-

flicted upon patients.

Post-operative tetanus was "rare but catastrophic." The two main causes of the trouble were infected dust contaminating the operating-theatre suite from inside or outside the hospital; and failure to sterilise materials, especially fabrics, used in the surgical operation. The so common contamination of theatres with the tetanus bacillus emphasised that the presence of the organism was only the first of the things needed to cause the disease. Often the disease did not supervene because the numbers of tetanus bacilli were too small, or the strain not an active enough toxin producer, or the contact of the bacillus with the wound not of the type to favour growth of the organism. "But many of these bits of good fortune are cut right out if the tetanus bacilli are introduced in a non-sterile dressing.

To sterilise dressings, steam generated at pressures of from 15 to 30 lb, per sq. in, above atmospheric pressure was used, that is at temperatures from 121-134° C. Sterilisers employing the same principle could be used also for in-struments, glassware, and bacteriologi-cal culture media. Media became fluid at those temperatures, and only the surfaces of instruments and glassware were contaminated. With fabric dressings, hollow tubes of narrow bore, and surgical rubber gloves, problems of air displacement and steam penetration made the problem of sterilisation more difficult for the surgeon in his theatre than for the bacteriologist in his lab-oratory. "Pharmacists, I acknowledge, are better aware of this issue than are most medical men." Within the past six years the pioneer work of Dr. John Bowie, of Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, had stimulated an active and necessary burst of research into the best ways of making and using pressure-steam sterilisers for surgical goods of all kinds. Great advances had been made in understanding the steam-sterilisation of fabrics; and new types of steriliser, which depended on a preliminary high vacuum, automatic control, and high-temperature steam, offered the prospect of such increases in efficiency that one steriliser of the new type would reliably do work formerly attempted with indifferent success by four or more of the old. Not all the problems of automation were yet solved but those that remained looked as if they would soon yield.

#### **Faulty Sterilisers**

Unfortunately, said Professor Howie, many of the sterilisers now installed in hospitals were the outcome of hurried attempts to put new machines on the market without their having been responsibly subjected to the kind of testing and still with important limitations. He thought that modifications of some of the prototype models would be necessary. Many of those sterilisers had been wrongly installed and operated without adequate understanding or maintenance. "Only a greater sense of responsibility is needed to put these matters right; but this sense of responsibility about sterilisation technology is

widely distributed within our not National Health Service.'

The speaker went on: "At present, the movement is all towards centralising sterile supply services, and I am sure that this is right. It is necessary, however, to make two points: (i) Central sterile supply departments are a new venture and we still have little working experience of them, though we may be sure that they will fail without the right human approach; (ii) provision of surgical goods carrying a reliable guarantee of sterility is a self-evident imperative, but this will not by itself end the problem of infections acquired in hos-

Professor Howie believed that the right approach was to form an active group within the hospital to work at every aspect of the problem: administration, practice, propaganda and enlightenment, and research. Such teams would need to include administrators, bacteriologists, clinicians, engineers, epidemiologists, housekeepers, nurses, and pharmacists. "Please note that I list them in alphabetical order! I do not name any one category as more important than the others." All were necessary because hospital infection was a problem that none could control on their own. A control-of-infection committee, if it was wise, would pick its chairman on personal rather than on sectional grounds, and would look at every aspect of hospital life, including the C.S.S.D., whose superintendent would naturally be a member of the committee.

#### The Pharmacist's Rôle

Pharmacists, he said, had sometimes appeared anxious lest their professional training should fail to be appreciated as fitting them for that work. On that point he had never been in any doubt. We need the pharmacist in this problem as much as we need each one of the others. Who should be the C.S.S.D. superintendent? Someone who knows the day-to-day work of wards and theatres intimately and has powers of discipline and organisation combined with tact and persuasiveness. If suitably qualified and experienced pharmacists are interested in this particular task at the pay offered I am sure that their self-denial will be an impressive recommendation of the genuineness of their interest in the work.

Professor Howie summed up his address as follows. Patients acquired infections in hospital largely because many of the other patients who came into hospital were already infected and their infections were communicable. There was a need to learn for the benefit of patients in all hospitals what has been much better understood in the fever" hospitals than in the general hospitals namely, that the problems of the spread of infection were capable of being rationally approached. Three ideas had to be abandoned: (i) That a culprit must be found for every infection discovered; (ii) that infection had better, therefore, be hidden and that it might vanish if ignored; and (iii) that there was any single miracle, drug, or trick that would abolish all risks of infection. "In place of such mistaken notions we had better come to accept it that we need all our resources: Asep-

sis, antisepsis, antibiotics, vaccines, sterilisers, automatic cleaners, isolation space, adequate ventilation—but above all a good supply of persons willing to try to imitate, in their devotion to patients in hospital, the examples of Joseph Lister and Florence Nightingale.

#### Discussion

During the discussion which followed the address, Mr. N. HERDMAN (Edinburgh), asked if it would not be possible to provide "sterile areas" in hospitals as had been done, he understood, in industry, and if the practice of pouring sterile injections into an open container such as a gallipot before transferring to a syringe could not be prohibited. Professor Howie replied that an operating theatre, owing to the continual movement and coming and going, presented special difficulties, but that it was really a matter of expense. He understood that one hospital in Glasgow had built new operating theatres supplied with a continuous flow of sterile air. That involved cooling of the air and the total cost was high. He agreed with the questioner that the transfer of sterile solutions to non-sterile containers was reprehensible.

Dr. J. Bowie (Edinburgh University) suggested that the usc of Heaf guns in the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis might be the cause of infective hepatitis. If the gun were sterilised by flaming in between each patient there was a possibility that the patients would be burned or "tattooed" with deposits of carbon. Sterilisation was often not accomplished for fear of injuring the patient. Professor Howie agreed that failure to sterilise could well spread infective hepatitis. The difficulty was that the incubation period was long and that, by the time the disease developed, it could not be traced back to any definite instance. He believed that the answer lay in using disposable

syringes.

MR. G. R. MILNE (Glasgow and West of Scotland Blood Transfusion Service) said that the Service used a new syringe for every injection and they were extremely careful not to use blood from anyone who had had a previous history of hepatitis. In spite of that, the transfusion was blamed if anyone developed the disease after having a transfusion, though there might have been several other injections within the same period. Asked if the use of aerial disinfectants would be of any value, Professor Howie said that in his experience those substances took some time to act and that it was more efficient to have a good ventilating system whereby the infected air could be removed. He had recently noticed renewed interest in hexyl-resorcinol in America and it might be that further work was required on that.

Mr. J. A. Myers (Edinburgh Royal Infirmary) suggested that, for a surgeon to conduct a running commentary on an operation for the benefit of students was not conducive of asepsis, and that hurrying nurses left a trail of bacteria behind them. Professor Howie said that he did not approve of "talking surgeons and dashing nurses."

A vote of thanks was proposed to Professor Howie by Mr. G. R. MILNE.

#### IN PARLIAMENT

AMONG the Private Members' bills that have been submitted to Parliament is one to amend the law relating to hire purchase and sales on credit of goods, presented by MR. W. T. WILLIAMS, MR. PHILIP GOODHART has introduced a bill to provide for the registration of organisations engaged in the publication of comparative reports on consumer goods or services, or in the award of diplomas, or the authority to use marks or emblems denoting the approval of goods or services and their compliance with certain standards. The bill would also require the registration of particulars as to the criteria adopted and results of research of any organisation. The Fair Trades Practices Bill has been presented by Mr. Robert Edwards, which prohibits deceptive and misleading advertising and labelling of consumer goods and unfair trading practices.

#### Poliomyelitis Vaccine

Further supplies of poliomyelitis vaccine are to be available during December, and the position is expected to be relatively normal in January. Mr. ENOCH POWELL made that reply to a number of questioners on November 27. They had complained of local shortages.

#### Weights and Measures Bill

MR. N. MACPHERSON (Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade) indicated in a reply to MR. D. JAY on November 28 that the Government hoped to introduce a Weights and Measures Bill during the present session if sufficient progress was made with the Government's programme.

#### **Hospital Service**

MR, GRAHAM PAGE gave notice on November 28 that he intended to present a motion calling attention to the human aspects of the Hospital Service.

#### No Subsidies for Exporters

The Government was not prepared to embark on a policy of direct monetary subsidies as an incentive for exporters, stated LORD MILLS (Minister without Portfolio) in the House of Lords on November 28. He was replying to LORD BARNBY who asked for realistic incentives for exporters—instead of "verbal exhortations."

#### LEGAL REPORTS

#### Forged Replacements

Differences in writing on an EC10 form were noticed by Mr. Owen Jones, M.P.S., when he accepted a prescription from Mrs. O'Brien, Lapwing tion from Mrs. O'Brien, Lane, Brinnington, nr. Stockport. telephoned the doctor and on November 14 Mrs. O'Brien was charged at Stockport borough court with forging a National Health prescription. admitted the offence and was fined £10. Defendant said that she had left, in a coat pocket, a bottle of tablets she had received earlier for her husband. of her children had found the bottle, opened it, and lost some of the tablets. She had forged the prescription to obtain "replacements." The police reported that Mrs. O'Brien was on probation for two similar offences.

#### **Perpetual Injunction**

In the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on November 24, Mr. Justice Pennycuick, granted, by consent, to Parke, Davis & Co., Inc., U.S.A., a perpetual injunction restraining Mr. Charles W. Manning, The Arcade, Station Road, Redhill, Surrey, from selling the company's goods at retail prices other than those specified by the company in contravention of section 25 of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act. Mr. D. Taverne, for Messrs. Parke Davis, said Mr. Manning agreed to submit to an order and to pay the costs of the company, who would abandon their claim for damages.

#### **COMPANY NEWS**

Previous year's figures in parentheses

SPA BRUSHES, LTD. — Mr. D. A. Freeman resigned from the board on November 30.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS, LTD.
—Sir William Garrett has retired from
the board after twenty-six years as a
director of the company. Mr. J. M.
Kershaw has been appointed to the
board.

FISONS, LTD.—Sir Clavering Fison (chairman), announced at the company's annual meeting on November 24, that he is retiring immediately after the 1962 annual meeting. Lord Netherthorpe (at present deputy chairman) is succeeding him as chairman.

FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER, A.G., Leverkusen, Germany. — The company expects a turnover for 1961 of more than DM3,000 millions, an increase in sales of about 11 per cent. over the previous year. The increase in value will, however, total only about 7 per cent. as prices fell during the year under review. Group turnover is expected to total about DM3,600 millions compared with DM3,255 millions -previously; 45-4 per cent. of the total went for exports.

SOUTH IAFRICAN DRUGGISTS. LTD.—A meeting of creditors of the company, now under judical management, was told by Mr. C. S. Corder (chairman of the managers) that there was "no reason why the group should not be on a profitable basis by January 1, 1962. Mr. Corder presented the provisional balance-sheet showing a fall in assets of R800,000 in the year to just over R4 millions. The figures available hold out hopes for Preference shareholders of whom a large number is at present resident in the United Kingdom.

PFIZER, LTD.—The group have reorganised their main operations, with the exception of research and vaccine production, into two divisions to be called the consumer products division (concerned with pharmaceutical, agricultural and proprietary products) and the chemicals division (concerned with fine and industrial chemicals). Each division will be controlled by a divisional board. The general manager of the consumer products division is Mr. F. Goulding (a director of Pfizer, Ltd.). The other members of the consumer products divisional board are Messrs. H. J. Bragg, B. A. Forder, B. W. Haining, R. V. Olsen, R. A. Paterson, H. J.

Thorne and Dr. J. S. Morrison, who have all been appointed local directors of Pfizer, Ltd. Joint general managers of the chemicals division are Messrs. P. A. Gill and P. J. Platt, and the other members of the chemicals divisional board, Messrs. F. G. Hart (a director of Kemball, Bishop & Co., Ltd.), B. W. Haining, M. H. J. Villeneuve and Dr. P. G. Jones

SAVORY & MOORE, LTD.—Trading prospects in the current financial year are favourable, says the chairman (Mr. R. W. V. Neathercoat). Referring to acquisitions made during 1959-60 the chairman points out that it takes some time before profits show a satisfactory return for the capital invested, and, although profits have again increased, the directors feel that those assets can be developed further. As reported on November 25 (p. 576), group profit, before tax, rose from £238,315 to £264,198, the dividend is maintained at 20 per cent., and the directors are contemplating a one-for-two scrip issue. Referring to the National Health Service Mr. Neathercoat mentions that the Government continues to use the pharmaceutical side as a public "whipping when costs of the Service are discussed. He says it should be made clear to the public that the pharmaceutical drug bill is barely one-eighth of the total cost of N.H.S. He adds: "There is no reason whatsoever to suppose that it is not just as necessary to cut the other seven-eighths of the costs of the Health Service. If this is being attended to, then why should it not receive just as much publicity and importance? If it is not being done, however, then it is high time that the other seven-eighths of the cost of the Health Service were just as keenly scrutinised and received the same amount of publicity as the pharmaceutical drug service.

#### **BUSINESS CHANGES**

MR. J. B. HARKIN, M.P.S.N.I., has opened a pharmacy at Upper Main Street, Maghera, co. Londonderry.

ROBERTS PATENT FILLING MACHINE CO., LTD., announce that their new London office address is 335 City Road, E.C.1 (telephone: Terminus 9900).

EVANS MEDICAL, LTD., have opened a branch office and warehouse at 88 Bury New Road, Heywood, Lancs (telephone: Heywood 69016), Mr. A. L. Lees (formerly northern area hospital sales manager) has been appointed general manager of the branch.

SUNBEAM ELECTRIC, LTD., Ner-

SUNBEAM ELECTRIC, LTD., Nerston, East Kilbride, Glasgow, have appointed Mr. A. J. Herbert a retail representative to cover the Glamorgan and Monmouth area.

PHARMACY PRODUCTS (OVERSEAS), LTD. and PHARMACY PRODUCTS (U.K.), LTD., have moved their offices to 73 New Bond Street, London, W.1.

P. P. PAYNE & SONS, LTD., Nottingham, have joined forces with the Chicago Printed String Co. in the exchange of "know-how," development, manufacture and distribution of all industrial tape products developed by either side and marketed in their respective spheres of influence. REED CORRUGATED CASES, LTD., are closing down their Brentford factory. Production is being transferred to the company's Thatcham, Berks, factory from December. The move, which is being completed by about Easter 1962, has become necessary because the site and buildings at Brentford are no longer sufficient to keep pace with modern technical developments.

**Appointments** 

HOWARDS OF ILFORD, LTD. Mr. W. K. Ashcroft, M.A., has been appointed market research manager.

MR. RALPH RANDALL has been appointed sales manager of the Charles Bedeman Research Organisation, 180 Queen's Road, London, S.E.15.

BROOK, PARKER & CO., LTD., Bradford, announce that Mr. Duncan McKeitch, 35 Thornielee, Calderwood 6 East Kilbride, is now their sole representative for Scotland, Mr. D. McKenzie who also represented them in the Glasgow area is now no longer in their employ.

CIBA LABORATORIES, LTD., Horsham, Sussex, have appointed the following representatives:—Mr. B. Deadman, M.P.S. (covering part of West Yorkshire); Mr. T. F. Glen, M.P.S. (North Scotland); Mr. C. C. Greensmith, M.P.S. (Cambridgeshire, Norfolk and Huntingdonshire); Mr. J. E. Robinson, M.P.S. (Northumberland and North-east Durham); and Mr. D. E. Soutter, M.P.S. (North-west Kent and part of Surrey).

#### **PERSONALITIES**

MR. W. G. POOLE, who has been appointed director and general manager of the Distillers Co., Biochemicals (Australia Pty.), Ltd., is both a pharmacist and a barrister-at-law. An Australian, Mr. Poole spent some years with the parent company in London before returning to Sydney in the autumn of 1959.

DR. A. Z. BAKER, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., who recently retired from her position as medical adviser of Vitamins, Ltd., said at a farewell ceremony, that it was incredible the distance the company had come in that time. When she joined in 1930, she said, the scientific staff numbered three, the pharmaceutical sales staff, two—the sales manager



Dr. A. Z. Baker receives a farewell gift from Mr. H. C. H. Graves (chairman, Vitamins, Ltd.), on the occasion of her retirement.

and one young man who came to be a medical representative and also helped in the laboratory. "In those early days," she went on, "we had only Bemax; not a single synthetic vitamin. I can remember the thrill when we first saw crystalline B<sub>1</sub>. We felt we were engaged in a great adventure and we still are, for discoveries are still being made."

#### **DEATHS**

BRANCH.—On November 20, Mr. F. W. Branch, financial officer of the Retail Pharmacists' Union from its inception and then of the National Pharmaceutical Union and its associated organisations till his retirement in 1951, Mr. Branch left the staff of the Pharmaceutical Society with the late Mr. G. A. Mallinson to start the work of the Union in 1921. Much of its early and continuing progressive success was due to his efforts.

CAMPBELL.—On November 23, Mr. Sydney Ernest Campbell, M.P.S.N.I.,

38 Limavady
Road, Londonderry. Mr.
Campbell, who
was president
of the Pharmaceutical Society
of Northern
Ireland in 195556, was apprenticed to Mr.
Samuel Dale,
Londonderry.
He then assisted
Mr. James Hill,
Strabane, for a
period before



period before
the 1914-18 war. On his return to Londonderry after the war, he served
as assistant with Messrs. Dale and
H. Sweeney and, after qualifying
in 1926, opened his own pharmacy
in Bishop's Street, Londonderry. A
member of the Council for fourteen
years, he had also been identified with
the Londonderry Chemists' Association,
holding the office of president and secretary of that association. Mr. Campbell
was a keen philatelist and an amateur
cine photographer. He served with the
North Irish Horse in the 1914-18 war
and was a leading figure in the Home
Guard during the 1939-45 war. He is
survived by his widow and a daughter.

HUGHES.—Suddenly, at his home, on November 25, Mr. Gwilym Hywel Hughes. M.P.S.,

Conway Road, Colwyn Bay, Denbighs. Hughes, who was member of the Council and past - president of the Pharmaceutical ciety, served his apprenticeship in his native Conway and became an assistant to the late



Mr. R. G. Edwards, Fallowfield, Manchester. After experience with Blain & Hankinson, Market Street, Manchester,

he served in the 1914-18 war, and on being demobilised, attended the London College of Pharmacy, qualifying in 1922. Mr. Hughes displayed a keen interest in pharmaceutical affairs—an interest reflected in his being for many years treasurer and later chairman of the Anglesey, North Caernaryonshire and Colwyn Bay Branch of the Society. He was a member of the Rural Area Advisory Committee appointed by the National Pharmaceutical Union in 1947 and became a member of the N.P.U. Executive in 1951. In that capacity and as a member of the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee he was a member of several deputations to the Ministry of Health. In 1947 he became a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society and in 1959 its president. Besides being active in pharmaceutical affairs, Mr. Hughes was for more than twenty-five years an official of the Conway Liberal Association of which he became chairman. He was mayor of Colwyn Bay in 1954 and during his term of office the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society met at the council chamber of the borough. For many years he acted as local agent for Mr. David (later Earl) Lloyd George. Mr. Hughes is survived by his widow, two sons and a daughter.

Mr. E. A. Brocklehurst writes:—The death of Gwilym Hughes comes as a great shock to thousands of pharmacists. As a colleague of his for four-teen years, I would pay tribute to his sterling work for pharmacy not only in Wales but throughout Great Britain. His enthusiasm, courtesy and good fellowship combined with his Welsh oratory and humour made him a popular speaker at pharmaceutical functions. His interests were widespread, Apart from pharmacy he was very active in local politics; an alderman of Colwyn Bay borough council he took a leading part in health and education matters. In Rotary he was the serving president of the Colwyn Bay Club and has been president of the Conway Rotary Club. In 1954, as mayor of Colwyn Bay, he invited the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to hold its October meeting in his borough and that was a most successful and happy occasion. As president of the Pharmaceutical Society during that year, I had the pleasure of making him a presentation to mark the unique event and to congratulate him on the high esteem he was held in North Wales and in the whole community of pharmacists. In 1960 whilst president of the Pharmaceutical Society he was elected chair-man of the National Pharmaceutical Union, and again it was unique for the same man to occupy the two important chairs at the same time. He held those and his many other positions in pharmacy with great credit to himself and real benefit to the profession. His colleagues on the Council and the Executive will miss him greatly and their deep sympathy, together with that of his countless friends, are extended to his wife and family.

MATHEWS.—On November 22, after a long illness, Mr. Reginald Clough Mathews, 19 Signhills Avenue, Cleethorpes. Mr. Mathews qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1915.

#### TRADE NOTES

Discontinued.—Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Fountain Lane, Oldbury, Birmingham, have discontinued issuing Thermoid anodyne plasters No. M185

Colour Shampoo. — A full list of wholesale stockists of Monil colour shampoo (a product of Monil, Ltd., Hunmanby, Filey, Yorks) "the colour shampoo famous for superb results" has been published by the company.

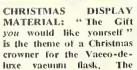
From Most Wholesalers. — Strathmore Springs, Ltd., Forfar, Scotland, point out that Trim sugar-free beverage is available from most wholesalers and not solely from the Sangers group of companies.

A Discontinued Size.—Phillips, Scott & Turner division of Winthrop Group, Ltd., St. Mark's Hill, Surbiton, Surrey, notify that flavoured Mil-Par in the 8-oz, size is exhausted and that no further manufacture of that size is taking place. The only available size is now the 16-oz.

Prices Increased.—Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlescx, announce that owing to rising costs the prices of Ostermilk are being increased on all dispatches from the company from December 1. They point out that Ostermilk prices have remained stable for more than five years.

Thalidomide Products Withdrawn, -The Distillers Co. (Biochemicals), Ltd., The Broadway, London, S.W.19, announce that during the past few days they have received reports from two overseas sources possibly associating thalidomide (Distaval) with harmful effects on the foetus in early pregnancy. Though the evidence on which those reports is based is circumstantial, and there have been no reports arising in Great Britain either clinically or pharmacologically, the company has decided to withdraw the drug from the market immediately, pending further investigation. Other products containing thalidomide are also being with-drawn. They include Asmaval, Tensival. Valgis and Valgraine. The medical profession is being advised of the decision. Pending the outcome of pharmacological and other laboratory studies, which the manufacturers are





erowner is designed to simulate a tie-on label in bright red and green, and has a loop of "ribbon" that slips over the eup. The erowner is available from Vaeco, Ltd., Grosvenor Gardens House, London, S.W.1. At right: Christmas unit produced for Mark Vardy men's toiletries marketed by County Laboratories, Ltd., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex.

MARK VARDY

continuing, chemists are requested to return for credit their stocks of those products to the supplier by whom the goods were invoiced (not direct to the makers). Wholesalers and hospitals have been advised separately of credit arrangements affecting them.

British Chemicals and Their Makers. The 1961 edition of the directory of the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers is now being distributed. Published every second year with supplement in alternate years, the directory is in the same format as previously but has changed the style and colour of its cover. Copies of the directory are obtainable free from the Association, 86 Strand, London, W.C.2.

Christmas Wrapper for Tissues Pack. Bowater-Scott Corporation, Ltd.,
 Bowater House, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1, have produced a special Christmas wrapper for the white economy pack of Scotties. It is printed on transparent tissue in bright blue with red, green and yellow. A showcard with a Christmas theme may also be obtained from Bowater-Scott representatives.

#### **Bonus Offers**

COLLOIDAL CHEMISTS, LTD., 35 Bessborough Place, London, S.W.1, Damaskin enriched hand cream (both sizes). Fourteen invoiced as twelve.

#### MANUFACTURERS' ACTIVITIES

Display Prize-winners.—Winners in the sixth Sanatogen Sebbix window display competition organised by Genatosan, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics, were:
1, Mr. G. K. Greenstreet, M.P.S.,
Sheffield, 5; 2, Mr. C. W. McIntosh,
M.P.S. (Jacksons (Tenbury), Ltd., Tenbury Wells, Worcs); 3, Mrs. Z. M.
Ford, M.P.S. (Hodders, Ltd., Bristol, 6). In the seventh competition: 1, Mr. W. W. Tomalin, M.P.S. (R. A. Phelps W. W. Tomalin, M.P.S. (R. A. Phelps, Ltd., New Milton, Hants); 2, Mr. W. J. Robinson, M.P.S. (Leigh Friendly Cooperative Chemists, Ltd.), Atherton, Lancs; 3, Mr. M. H. Davies, M.P.S., Rhymney, Mon. Entries for the final Genatosan competition must be received by December 18.

Photographic Competition.—Entries are being invited for the annual photographic competition organised by Elga Products, Ltd., Lane End, Bucks, on the theme "The Elgastat in Action" and open only to amateur photographers. Competitors may submit any number of photographs (which should be blackand-white on glossy paper size  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$  in.) each with a descriptive caption showing Elgastat deionisers being operated "in a typical setting." The first prize is £30 and a challenge cup, and there are nine other cash prizes for the runners-up. There is no entry fee. Entries, marked "Photographic Competition," should reach Miss P. M. Elton at the company's address on or before January 15, 1962.

Assistants' Cologne Visit.—The three British girls who won the 4711 trade competition conducted by Scott & Bowne, Ltd., 50 Upper Brook Street, London, W.1, in the Southern television area spent four days in Cologne as guests of the manufacturers. They were Mrs. Mary Duck (Higgins & Son, Salisbury), Miss Sheilah Thomas (W. Martin, Ltd., Southampton) and Mrs. Irene Sutton (Boots, Ltd., Westgate). They inspected the new 4711 factory and the blue-and-gold retail shop opposite the Cathedral, A strenuous round of lunches and dinners culminated in a visit to the new Opera House, at which they saw a classic rendering of Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffman." There followed a trip through the seven mountains, and tea in Bonn's Parliament House. They expressed amazement that, at the 4711 offices and factory, work starts at seven in the morning and goes on at full pressure until five in the afternoon with a break for a canteen lunch.

#### WARBLE FLY ERADICATION

#### Demonstrations of a new systemic insecticide

AN important advance in combating the problem of warble-fly infestation in cattle is announced by Dow Agrochemicals, Ltd., North Lynn, King's Lynn, Norfolk. Its outcome is a new systemic insecticide Ruelene, shortly to be mar-keted. The warble fly causes an annual United Kingdom loss (due to hide damage) estimated at £3-4 millions, plus losses due to lowered production of beef and milk. The application of derris preparations to prevent warblefly infestation is a statutory requirement in the United Kingdom, but the legislation is not easy to enforce, and the prevalence of the warble fly is as great today as before the Warble Fly (Dressing of Cattle), Order, 1948, came into operation. The first systemic insecticide (Etrolene) for control of the pest—introduced from the United States—had the advantage of needing only one Autumn application. It was applied as a drench. The new compound Ruelene, now in its fourth year of field trials in Great Britain, has proved even more effective.

In forty-seven trials conducted by Mr. F. G. Brown, M.A., M.R.C.V.S. (veterinary adviser, Dow Agrochemicals, Ltd.), involving 618 untreated cattle, there were an average of 8.68 warbles per head; counting infested cattle only (468) the average rose to 11.76 per head. In similar circumstances Ruelene gave an average of over 96 per cent.

freedom from the fly.

Ruelene, which contains 4 terbutyl 2 chlorophenyl methyl methyl phosphoroamidate in a clear solution which is diluted with water, is merely poured on to the animal's back, the compound being absorbed through the hide. The drug is claimed non-toxic to the incalf animal; nor was there any adverse effect on the fertility of the animals studied. Treatment even reduced the number of intestinal worms present in the animals, sometimes to the extent of 50 to 60 per cent, down. Though that range was hardly good enough for an acceptable anthelmintic, it adds a "useful bonus" to the insecticidal properties of the product.

#### **NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS**

New Presentation of an Anticonvulsant. — Parke, Davis & Co., Staines Road, Hounslow, Middlesex, have made available a new speciality Zarontin syrup presenting their petitmal anticonvulsant Zarontin as a pleasantly flavoured preparation intended for oral administration to children and other patients unable to take capsules. It contains 250 mgm. of ethosuximide in each 5 mils. Packs are bottles of 240 mils and 2 litrcs.

Long-acting Sulphonamide. maceutical Specialities (May & Baker), Ltd., Dagenham, Essex, announce the introduction of a new long (but not ultra-long) acting sulphonamide, Bidibrand sulphasomizole, a compound discovered and developed in the company's research laboratories. Sul-phasomizole is understood to have the advantage of a moderate rate of elimination and to be well tolcrated clinically. The drug is administered once every twelve hours. Sulphasomizole may, it is claimed, be used in all conditions for which sulphonamide therapy is indicated, either alone or in con-junction with penicillin or another antibiotie, including the treatment of acute infections by  $\beta$ -haemolytic streptococci, pneumococci, meningococci, coliform and certain other Gram-negative bacilli, including such conditions as acute otitis media, throat infections and urinary-tract infections, as well as bacillary dysentery. It may also be given to prevent recurrence of rheumatic fever and rheumatic carditis, exacerbations of chronic bronchitis, and as a prophylactic in outbreaks of cerebrospinal fever. In adults, for the treatment of mild infections, an initial dose of 1 gm. is followed by 0.5-gm. doses at twelvehour intervals. For infections of greater severity, and for urinary-tract infections, 2 gm. initially is followed by 1 gm. at twelve-hour intervals. In severe infections the initial dose may be given by the intramuscular route, or, after suitable dilution, by intravenous injection or infusion. For the treatment of blepharitis and conjunctivitis due to sulphonamide-sensitive organisms, an ophthalmic preparation of sulphasomizole, Bidizole eye drops, is also available. Bidizole for oral administration is supplied in containers of twenty 0.5-gm, and 250 0.5-gm, and as a suspension containing 250 mgm. in each 5 mils in containers of 125 mils and litres. For parenteral administration it is presented in container of ten 3-mil ampoules of a solution of the sodium salt containing the equivalent 1 gm, of sulphasomizole in each. Bidizole eye drops (10 per cent, w/v solution of the sodium salt) are available in 15-mil dropper bottle. The product is subject to Part I, Schedule 4B of the poisons regulations.

An "Anti-germ" Tooth-brush.—
Johnson & Johnson (Great Britain),
Ltd., Slough, Bucks, have perfected a
reatment by which an "anti-germ substance" of undisclosed formula is
mpregnated into their Tek toothorushes, whether of bristle or nylon.
Germs attacked by the anti-germ substance include both harmless organ-

isms such as Streptococcus salivarius and others found in the healthy mouth and harmful organisms, notably Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus pyogenes and various Gram-negative organisms associated with mouth ulcers and other infective conditions of the throat and respiratory tract. The manufacturers point out that a toothbrush can be contaminated by germs picked up from the air; during use by organisms in the user's mouth; or on the bathroom shelf, where it is exposed to airborne contamination. The intention of the anti-germ treatment of the Tek brushes is to help in preventing cross-infection in a household.

Redesigned Pack.—Phillips Scott & Turner, St. Mark's Hill, Surbiton,



Surrey, announce that Phillips' toothpaste is now available in an attractive new tube in restyled carton, as shown. **Double-pack Toilet Tissue.** — Passmill (Paper Products), Ltd., Bolton, Lancs, have put on the market a new high-quality double-pack toilet tissue that retails at a much lower price, they



claim, than the lowest-priced packs in the Supermarkets. To meet a demand for a tissue priced between the cheap sulphite and the more expensive rolls, Messrs. Passmill's associate mill in Sweden conducted research and introduced a two-ply soft toilet tissue in pastel pink, yellow, blue and green. Absorbency and tissue strength are understood to be good and the tissues are attractively wrapped and printed in colours to correspond with the enclosed rolls.



A Paris Perfume Range Returns. — Not since before the 1939-45 war have the Godet perfumes been available in Britain. Manufactured in Paris by a company established in 1875, they are now being marketed by a specially formed company, Parfums Godet (Gt. Britain), Ltd., Buckingham Arcade, Strand, London, W.C.2. The range comprises the prize-winning perfume Petite Fleur Bleue, Folie Bleue, Revelation, Only Mine, Week-end and Cuir de Russie, which are available as full (92 per cent.) perfumes in \frac{1}{8}-oz., \frac{1}{4}-oz. and \frac{1}{3}-oz. containers; as 5-oz. atomiser and refill; and as eaux de toilette (80 per cent.) in 2-oz., 4-oz. and 8-oz. sizes. Other products are expected to be added to the range later. Attractive show material is available and margins are "generous."



Show malerial for and products in the range of Godet perfumes and toilet waters now available in the United Kingdom for distribution by chemists.

#### **EXPANSION PLANS**

THE directors of Philips Electronics and Pharmaceutical Industries Corporation, New York, have authorised the acquisition of four chemical companies described as having total annual sales of more than \$40 millions. The terms of the acquisitions have not been disclosed.

PROCTER & Gamble, Cincinnatti, Ohio, are to build a factory in Worms, West Germany, according to Rei-Werke, a leading West German company in the same field of business, which will sell Procter & Gamble's products in West Germany under an agreement signed in September. Construction work will start in 1961 and the new plant may begin operations early in 1963.

#### "ONE VOICE FOR PHARMACY"

#### Pharmaceutical Society urged to take over negotiations

MR. W. M. DARLING who, as vicechairman of the Sunderland Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, presided at a meeting of the Branch on November 16, read out a statement issued after the conference of Pharmaceutical Committee representatives held in London on November 16 (C. & D., November 25, p. 572). He said that in his opinion the fit and proper body to negotiate a professional fee on behalf of pharmacists was the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. He explained why, at the onset of the National Health Service the Society, though prepared to do so, was not permitted by the Minister of Health to negotiate on behalf of pharmacists, and quoted Mr. F. W. Adams's statement, made at the September meeting of Branch Representatives to the effect that there was nothing to prevent the Society from establishing a scale of fees and recommending them to members as a standard of payments for dispensing services. To lend direction to the meeting, he moved the following resolution "for moved the following resolution consideration only.

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that, by virtue of its constitution, the Central N.H.S. (Chemists Contractors) Committee is incapable of dealing with the professional aspects of remuneration alone, and instructs the Pharmaceutical Society to obtain legal advice forthwith to enable it to participate in these matters.

The secretary read a letter from Mr. E. T. Kent (a former member of Council) regretting that he could not be present as he was in hospital and pointing out that ten years ago he had urged, under the slogan "One Voice for Pharmacy," that all pharmacists should be in one union. "The British Union of Pharmacists" had been suggested as a title.

Mr. A. P. Wilcox (Durham), supported the chairman in his motion but said that it did not go far enough. Though there was a pay pause, the electricians had won their pay claim, porters at London airport had obtained a pay increase because of the threat of strike action, whereas pharmacists had suffered a cut. He had received no word from either the Contractors Committee or the National Pharmaceutical Union, but had had the information second-hand from the Press. Mr. G. Urwin, Newcastle, said that pharmacists must look to the present, not to the distant future. It should go on record that Mr. Graham was perhaps the only leader of any contemporary union to negotiate an increase and return with a decrease. Mr. G. EALES, Sunderland: "One way to stir the Society immediately would be to have a special general meeting held on a Sunday so that all could attend." Mr. R. J. Knibb. Durham: "The existing contract should be scrapped."

MR. J. A. VICKERS, Sunderland, proposed that every member of Council should offer himself for re-election annually, while MR. J. REED, Sunderland, suggested that "we stop all levies, stop N.P.U. subscriptions then call a

meeting of the Society and change our negotiators." MR. E. HERDMAN, Sunderland, was of the opinion that the Pharmaceutical Society was the only organisation that embodied all pharmacists and the only one, therefore, to represent them in all matters. MR. J. SPENCE, Sunderland, requested that the chairman's motion should be put to the meeting, and MR. J. KERR, Newcastle, seconded by MR. A. WILCOX, proposed the following resolution, which was adopted:

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the members have no faith in the Central N.H.S. (Chemists Contractors) Committee. It begs the Pharmaceutical Society to obtain legal advice to becoming the sole body negotiating with

the Minister of Health or to be given official representation on the existing Chemists Contractors' Committee."

MR. J. H. BREWIS, Sunderland, seconded by MR. WILCOX, proposed a second resolution, which was carried: "That this meeting should ask the

Pharmaceutical Society to hold a special general meeting on a Sunday in the Midlands,"

THE CHAIRMAN proposed that a copy of the resolution should be sent to the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors' Committee, and Mr. WILCOX, seconded by Mr. EALES, proposed that a copy be sent to all branch secretaries. Mr. R DARKE, Sunderland, asked whether the meeting had alienated itself from the Guild of Public Pharmacists Prompted by that question, Mr. EALES seconded by Mr. Urwin, proposed that a copy of the resolution should be sent to all secretaries of the Guild.

#### Correspondence

#### A Scale of "Differentials"

SIR,—The refusal of "THE" chemists to participate in a complete withdrawal from the National Health Service would suggest that they are satisfied with the remuneration they will receive from that source as from November 1. May one assume that that satisfaction is due to their net profit from N.H.S. being far greater on account of their ability to make "hidden profits" by advantageous, centralised buying for all branches, than that of the private chemist? Dead stock—the headache of all private chemists—is also reduced to a minimum by co-operation between branches. Would it not have been more just to have introduced a "differential" oncost dependent on the number of branches in an organisation?

I. ELLIS JONES,

Fully Primed on County Opinion

Llanberis

SIR.—It has been suggested to me that to ignore the collection of misstatements and omissions made by Mr. Slater (C. & D., November 25, p. 588) may give a false impression of acquiescence. I therefore ask you to allow me to make a few corrections. Delegates to the March conference were appointed on February 22 at a meeting of the full committee. We have had no reason to change them for subsequent conferences. Indeed, it was thought that continuity of representation was probably beneficial. Mr. Slater dently thinks that the Wiltshire Pharmaceutical Committee exists to represent private contractors only. In that he is mistaken. It represents all pharmacists engaged in N.H.S. dispensing in Wiltshire — contractors, employees, managers of multiple shops and hospiemployees, tal pharmacists. Accordingly a meeting of those pharmacists was called at Devizes on June 21. Of the thirty who attended only fifteen out of a possible ninety-five were not committee members. Mr. Slater himself was not present. No further meeting was called prior to the November conference because there appeared nothing new to be said and no suggestion for such a meeting was received from committee members or from anyone else. Anyone

with urgent views to express could have communicated with the delegates personally. Nobody did. The delegates were in any case well informed of opinion in the county. They carried with them the views of their committee They carried the views of the Devizes meeting, the results of a ballot taken by the Swindon Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, and a resolution from the Salisbury Branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union. It was not until few days before the conference that Mr. Slater began to interest himself in these affairs. A peremptory demand was then received from him that the delegates should be changed, followed by a letter to the same effect signed by several pharmacists living in his neighbourhood. In view of it the secretary telephoned the committee members. Twelve were in favour of the appointed delegates; two of them (living near Mr. Slater) were against. The orig decision was therefore confirmed. The original should add that, in spite of several requests, I am still awaiting a practical suggestion from Mr. Slater to put before my committee that is in any way different from all that has been discussed in the past. Woolly threats and wild expressions of indignation merely make us all look rather silly, and achieve nothing. R. J. APLIN, Secretary, Wiltshire Pharmaceutical Committee

Support in Whatever Form

SIR,—Your report of the meeting at Red Lion Square, on November 16 (C. & D., October 25, p. 572), quoted me as saying that the Bolton Pharmaceutical Committee were wholeheart-edly in favour of withdrawing from the National Health Service. That is wrong. What I did say was that my committee instructed me to inform Mr. Graham and his colleagues that they wholeheartedly supported the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee in whatever action and course they adopted, even to the extent of with-We support our negotiators drawal. up to the hilt, but we did not propose a withdrawal. That decision is for the a withdrawal. That decision is for the Contractors Committee to make or recommend GEOFFREY LOWTHER, Bolton

#### IRISH PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS

#### Association's annual meeting in Dublin

AN appeal to all students of the College of Pharmacy, Dublin, to join the Irish Pharmaceutical Students' Association was made by the dean of the College (Dr. R. F. Timoney) when he spoke at the annual meeting of the Association at Shrewsbury Road on November 9.

Dr. Timoney, who was proposing the adoption of the president's report, said he felt the Association was not getting sufficient support from the student body, membership being less than 50 per cent.

It was important that all should join. The Association was officially recognised by the College of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and negotiated with the College authorities on behalf of the students.

The dean described the report as "an excellent one which people in more senior positions could hardly expect to emulate." It was a record of a year's hard work and achievement. If, however, an organisation had not an active membership, no matter how good or hard-working the officers were, it was bound to suffer. It was unfortunate that, because of the form of the diploma course, where the two academic years were separated by a three-year apprenticeship, many people were out of touch with the College. That lack of continuity had shown itself in many ways.

He went on to say that "students should not consider College merely as a place where they come to attend lectures and practicals and perhaps not even get to know some of the people in their own year. A students' association is essential to organise the social and cultural activities. It is very important for the College life, and for that reason, I feel that all students should take more interest in College activities.' Timoney felt that attendances at the lectures and films run by the Association could be better. "Try to give more interest to these activities. They represent a part of College life, and in a sense, you have not been to College if you don't attend these social and cultural activities.

#### Maintaining Separate Status

Regarding the decision of the Association to remain as an independent body within the University under the new degree course scheme, the Dean said he felt they had good grounds for believing that was possible, and he hoped the incoming Council would pursue the present efforts to maintain separate status, because the degree course might be cut off from the main student body of the University after the first year. He felt the pharmacy students should have a representative body which could deal with student problems directly with the Council and not have to depend on another student body which might not have a real interest in their particular problems.
Mr. Michael McAuliffe seconded the

proposal which was carried unanimously. Proposing the adoption of the treasurer's report, Mr. D. J. Kennelly described it as "an excellent one and one of which they should be very

proud." He said he was considerably impressed with the amount of activity carried on by the Association. By entering fully into the cultural field which membership of the Association provided students would be able to acquit them-

selves in company after they qualified.

Mr. Sean Gardiner, seconded the proposal which unanimously was

carried

The president (Mr. John Sewell) explained that a further thirty-three subscriptions had been collected by the previous year's Council but that had not appeared in the report. He added that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland had intimated that they agreed in principle that membership of the Association should be com-

pulsory. In his report he stated that ten meetings had been held during the year, while the Association had been represented at the U.S.I. Council meetings in Cork and Belfast. The need for reciprocity with other countries to enable Irish pharmacists and students to work abroad had been discussed with the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society and a reciprocity, it was hoped, would be included in the new Pharmacy Bill.

The treasurer (Mr. Fintan Molloy) reported a credit balance of £114 4s, 11d. Mr. T. Cashman gave an account of the International Pharmaceutical Students' Federation conference in Munich this year and said that next year's conference would be held in Barcelona, in July or August. The secretary of the dance committee (Mr. Denis Murphy) reported that the series of "dreamy druggists" dances during the year yielded a profit of £222 5s. 4d.

#### EIRE HEALTH SERVICES INQUIRY

#### Committee to examine finance schemes

PROPOSALS for the establishment of a select Committee of the Dail, with the powers to send for persons, papers and records, to investigate the present health services, to bring in recommendations for their extension, and for newer methods of financing the services, including schemes based on the principles of insurance, have been tabled by the Minister for Health (Mr. principles of MacEntee) for debate in the Dail. The Committee also would examine the present means test system.

#### Call for Comprehensive Health Service

The proposals were made known on November 15 in the form of an amendment to a motion from Mr. T. F. O'Higgins (a former Minister for Health) who had called for a comprehensive health service based on the principles of insurance, the scheme to extend to 85 per cent, of the population, and to provide, without charge, an adequate medical service, with free choice of doctor, free hospital, specialist and diagnostic services. The motion also included a suggestion for the abolition of the "blue cards" which identify persons entitled to free treatment.

The Government proposals ask that the select committee (which could have wide legal powers) should consist of nineteen members of the Dail, to be nominated by the Committee of Selection. It would examine to what extent, if any, "having regard to the present structure of our society, the existing system of health services does not meet in a reasonable way, and at reasonable cost, the essential needs of the various sections of the population for medical care and attention, and if the examination should disclose any significant defects in the system, to ascertain to what this was due."

Other problems to be reviewed under the Government's proposals would be the present income limits of £800 a year for middle-income workers, and the lower-income qualifications for benefit, and the practicability of extending the free choice of doctor to the general medical service and hospital If that was and specialist services. If that was considered desirable the Committee would try to assess the cost of the new services and of any new buildings that would be required.

Regarded as one of the most important proposals is that to study alternative arrangements to meet the costs of the extended or modified services, and, in particular, to examine the practicability, desirability and economy of meeting these costs by means of a scheme that would be based on the principles of insurance, and which would make provision for, and have due regard to the position of self-employed persons and persons who would be unable to contribute to an insurance scheme, or for any other reason might be outside the normal scope of an insurance scheme. Committee would consist of representatives of all parties, and as all parties appear to favour a review of the present health services, it is expected that agreement on major issues will be reached quickly. The present health services cost about £18 millions a year; 50 per cent. of which is paid by rates and other local authority income, and 50 per cent. by the Government's central fund.

The Labour Party has proposed that there should be a full, free and comprehensive medical service, and that the additional cost be borne by insurance contributions from the State, the employer, and employed workers. It is expected that all Parties will agree to an early debate on the motion.

#### BRANCH EVENTS

WESTERN PHARMACISTS

" Accident, Suicide, Murder?"

OVER eighty members attended a meeting of the Western [London] Pharmacists' Association recently to hear Dr. F. E. Camps (a Home Office pathologist) on "Accident, Suicide or Mur-der?" Dr. Camps spoke of the dangers of driving a car under the influence of alcohol and drugs. He stressed the need in every home for a medicine cupboard, with key, so that children were not tempted to take brightly coloured tablets and capsules. The talk was illustrated by colour slides showing how the cases of death by poisoning were divided between "accident," "suicide" or "doubtful" categories; and showing the effect of different poisons on the stomach.

#### HULL

#### **Guests At Annual Dinner**

Hull Chemists Association and Hull Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain held their annual dinner and dance on November 16. Guests of honour were the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Hull and the Sheriff and his Lady, who were welcomed by Mr. G. A. Merkin (chairman) and Mrs. Merkin. A prize in aid of the Pharmaceutical Society's Benevolent Fund raised more than £50. Guests included

Dr. I. D. Innes (president, East Yorkshire branch, British Medical Association) and Mrs. Innes; Dr. I. G. Innes (chairman, Hull Executive Council) and Mrs. Innes; Mr. J. E. V. Shaw (chairman, Hull and East Riding Section, British Dental Association) and Mrs. Shaw; Mr. R. C. Grimwood (chairman, Hull and District section, Royal Institute of Chemistry) and Mrs. Grimwood; Mr. N. S. Iddon (vice-chairman, Hull Chemists Association) and Mrs. Iddon; Mr. L. W. Booth (junior vice-chairman) and Mrs. Booth; Mr. C. A. Hewitt (treasurer) and Mrs. Hewitt; Mr. A. McDonald (secretary) and Mrs. McDonald; Mr. J. J. Small (assistant treasurer) and Mrs. Small; Mrs. and Mr. M. E. Wright (minute secretary).

#### NOTES ON NEW MEDICAMENTS

BENURIDE.—Chemistry: Phenylethylacetyl urea, also known as phenacemide. This compound differs chemically from other anticonvulsants and pharmacologically from other urea derivatives such as carbromal and apronal (Sedormid), whose effects on the central nervous system are sedative rather than anticonvulsant. The sedative compounds are alkyl derivatives of urea, while phenacemide is a cyclic derivative; and that structure may be linked with its slight stimulant effects. Phenacemide is also available as Phenurone.

as Phenurone.

BROCILLIN, — Chemistry: α-phenoxypropylpenicillin potassium. The isolation of 6-aminopenicillanic acid has enabled a number of semisynthetic derivatives of penicillin to be prepared which could not be obtained by the usual fermentation processes. Brocillin, which has the Approved Name propicillin, is an orally active derivative, and although it has the general antibacterial properties of penicillin V much higher blood levels follows its use. Propicillin is also available as Ultrapen. Other penicillin compounds with high oral activity are phenethicillin (Broxil), benzathene penicillin (Dibencil, Penidural) and Penbritin.

COOLSPRAY. — Constituents: A mixture of fluoro-chloro-hydrocarbons. These substances have low boiling points, and when applied to the skin have a cooling and analgesic action by virtue of their high rate of evaporation. The vapour is not inflammable and has no general anæsthetic action. The mixture therefore has advantages over cthyl chloride, which has also been used for its local analgesic effects. Skefron and P.R. Spray are similar products.

DECA-DURABOLIN.—Chemistry: 19-nor-androstenolone decanoate, or nandrolone decanoate. The base is closely related to testosterone, from which it differs only by the loss of the methyl group in the 19-position. Like the parent compound, it has anabolic or tissue building properties, but conversely the androgenic and virilising properties are virtually eliminated, thus reducing the risk of undesirable side effects. Esterification with decanoic acid results in a marked prolongation of its therapeutic activity. Durabolin (nandrolone phenyl propionate) is similar but the effect is less prolonged, weekly injections being necessary. Orally active anabolic steroids are represented by Anabolex (stanolone), Dianabol (methandione), Nilevar (norethandrolone) and oxymetholone (Adroyd, Anapolon).

DECASERPYL PLUS, — Constituents: Methoserpidine and benzthiazide, Methoserpidine is an
isomer of reserpine, and has a methoxy group
in the 10-position, whereas in reserpine that
group occupies the 11-position. The small
change in structure is reflected to an enhanced
degree in the pharmacological action, as unlike reserpine the isomer is virtually free from
any depressant action on the central nervous
system. The hypotensive action of the drug
remains unaffected. The action of reserpine and
other hypotensive drugs is potentiated by the
use of thiazide diuretics, and benzthiazide is
included for that purpose. Products formulated
on similar lines include Abicol and Centyl with
Reserpine (reserpine and bendrofluazide), Salupres and Serpasil-Esidrex (reserpine and hydro-

chlorothiazide).

EXPANSYL.—Constituents: Trifluoperazine, diphenylpyraline and ephedrine, Trifluoperazine, or Stelazine, is one of the most potent of the promazine group of tranquillisers but is least likely to cause drowsiness. Diphenylpyraline, also known as Histryl, is a longer-acting antihistamine; and ephedrine has broncho-dilator properties. Diphenylpyraline is present with phenylpropanolamine and isopropamide in Eskornade, a decongestive product.

FERAVOL-G.—Constituents: Ferrous gluconate, vitamins and copper, Ferrous gluconate is less astringent than ferrous sulphate and is free from the irritant effects of many iron salts on the gastro-intestinal tract. Copper is essential for hæmoglobin formation, and may be necessary for the absorption of iron from the intestines. Traces of copper are therefore added to offset any possible natural deficiency of it. Other iron preparations containing added copper and vitamins include Ferraplex B, Rybaferrin and Dellipsoids.

LIBRAXIN.—Constituents: Chlordiazepoxide and clidinium bromide, Chlordiazepoxide is a powerful tranquillising drug and combines some properties of several psychotrophics. Thus it has muscle-relaxant and anticonvulsant properties, but little of the hypnotic action of barbiturates. Unlike a number of anti-depressants, an inhibitor of monoamine oxidase, Clidinium, or 1-methyl-3-benziloyloxyquinuclidinium bromide, is an anticholinergic drug with antisecretory and antispasmodic properties. It is stated to be as effective as atropine in its gastro-intestinal action, with fewer side effects. Probanthine with Dartalan has a similar pharmacological basis, and contains propantheline bromide and thiopropazate. Stelabid is a pre-paration of trifluoperazine and isopropamide; and a number of products are available con taining a barbiturate with an anticholinergic drug.

MONASE, — Chemistry: 3-(2-aminobutyl)-indole acetate, or etryptamine acetate. The structure of this compound is closely related to certain natural amines such as serotonin and tryptophane, and in this respect differs from other psychosomatrophic drugs. The compound appears to be entirely central in its action, with no direct effect on the physical symptoms associated with depressive states. Other anti-depressant drugs, as distinct from the promazine-derived tranquillisers, include imipramine (Tofranil), amytriptyline (Tryptizol) and chlor-prothixene (Taractan). The mono-amine oxidase inhibitor group of antidepressants include iproniazid (Marsilid), isocarboxazid (Marplan), nialamide (Niamid), pheniprazine (Cavodil), phenelzine (Nardil) and tranyleypromine (Parnate).

PERIFENIL. — Constituents: Pentaerythrityl tetranitrate and phenelzine. Certain organic nitrates have vasodilator properties and are used in the treatment of angina pectoris. Pentaerythrityl tetranitrate is one of the longeracting of those compounds, and the improvement in coronary blood flow is augmented by the administration of a monoamine oxidase inhibitor such as phenelzine, Being an anti-

depressant, phenelzine is also useful in offsetting any depression that may accompany angina. Pentoxylon contains pentaerythrityl tetranitrate in association with rauwolfla alkaloids (Rauwiloid). Pentaerythrityl tetranitrate is available alone as Mycardol, Peritrate and Pentral Tempules.

ROMORPHAL. — Constituents: Tacrine hydrochloride and morphine tartrate. Tacrine, or 1:2:3:4-tetrahydro aminoacridine, has a selective stimulant action on the central nervous system. It antagonises the respiratory depression and suppression of the cough reflex produced by morphine without also antagonising its analgesic properties. In conjunction with tacrine, therefore, full doses of morphine can be given. The combined preparation is valuable when repeated administration is required. Tacrine alone is available as Romotal.

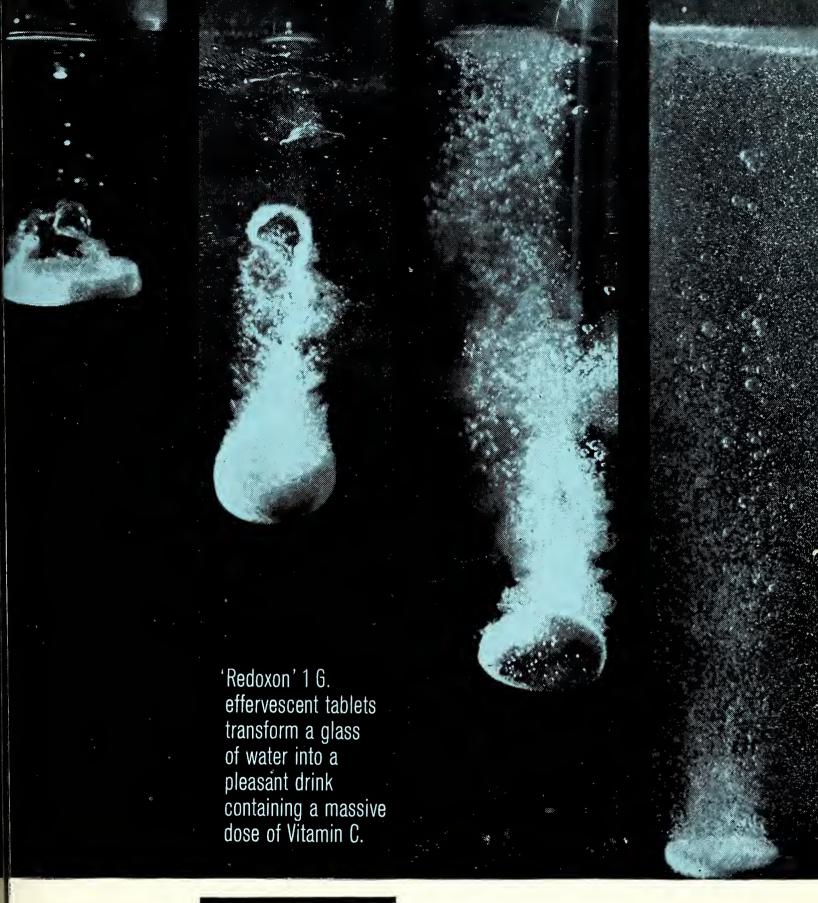
ROMOTAL, - Chemistry: The hydrochloride of 1;2:3:4-tetrahydro-5-aminoacridine, also known as tacrine hydrochloride. This substance, ori-ginally investigated for possible antibacterial properties, is a central nervous system stimulant, and can reverse the depressant action of morphine on the respiratory and other centres, This stimulant action does not antagonise the analgesic properties of morphine, and so enables adequate doses of the analgesic to be given without suppressing the cough reflex or affecting respiration. Aminophenazole (Daptazole) has similar stimulant properties, and has also been employed as an adjuvant to morin the treatment of intractable pain. Tacrine is also used as a respiratory stimulant in narcotic and barbiturate poisoning; this stimulant effect is also found in bemigride (Megimide).

SECRODYL,—Constituents: Dimethisterone and ethinyl-æstradiol. Dimethisterone, or 6-α-21-dimethyl ethisterone, is an orally active progestogen, and that oral action is associated with substitution in the 6-position. Steroid hormones can be inactivated in the liver by hydroxylation in the 6-position, and a methyl substituent blocks such inactivation, thus leading to increased potency and extended action. Ethinyl-æstradiol is an orally active æstrogen. Other combinations of progestogens and æstrogens are Amenorone (ethisterone and ethinyl-æstradiol), Menstrogen and Orasceron (ethisterone and ethinyl-æstradiol), and Primodos (nor-ethisterone and ethinyl-æstradiol). Dimethisterone alone is available as Secrosteron.

SULTRIN.—Constituents: Sulphathiazole, sulphacetamide and N-benzoyl sulphanilamide. Although these three sulphonamides have the same basic action, the optimum activity of each is exerted at a different ph level. Combined therapy thus provides maximum activity at the different degrees of activity at which various vaginal pathogens flourish. Tampovagan P.S.S. contains sulphathiazole, sulphanilamide and penicillin.

SYNADRIN.—Chemistry: (N-(3:3-diphenyl propyl)-1-methyl-2-phenylethylamine lactate. The base is also known as prenylamine. This substance has a dilating action on the coronary blood vessels although chemically it is unrelated to other coronary vasodilators. It has little effect on the peripheral blood flow or on the general blood pressure, although the dose of any associated hypotensive drugs may need to be adjusted. The organic nitrates, widely used in the treatment of angina pectoris, are available as various compounds in Angised, Gina, Mycardol, Peritrate, Sustac, Vasomed, Praenitrona and others.

ULTRAPEN. — Chemistry: dl-α-phenoxypropylpenicillin potassium, or propicillin. This semisynthetic compound is a water-soluble and acid-stable derivative of penicillin, is well absorbed after oral administration and produces much higher blood levels than those obtainable with penicillin V. Other orally active penicillin derivatives include phenoxymethyl penicillin (penicillin V), 6-(α-phenoxypropionamido) penicillanic acid (phenethicillin or Broxil), benzathene penicillin (Dibencil, Penidural), and 6(D(-) α-aminophenylacetamido) penicillanic acid (Penbritin). Propicillin is also available as Brocillin.







EFFERVESCENT ROLLOX



Redoxon is a registered trade mark

#### Onward from Galen

#### A CURRENT CAUSERIE

THE Sydney, Australia, branch of Parke, Davis & Co. went into instant action recently to comply with an urgent request from a chemist in the country town of Inverell, about 400 miles from Sydney, for a supply of Chloromycetin. Believing that the prompt arrival of the drug might mean the difference between life and death, the company's sales manager had the drug rushed by car to Sydney Airport, where a regular airliner had been held awaiting the consignment. On arrival at Inverell airfield, the airline company had a fast car standing by to rush the drug to the chemist. There it was collected by the customer, who was most impressed, if a little surprised, at the speed with which the drug had been delivered, and at the anxious inquiries about the patient. Only then did it emerge that the customer was a veterinary surgeon and the patient a bull!

×

Among the Anglo-Saxon manuscripts that have survived to the present day few have any medical interest. Among that minority is a medical manuscript in Anglo-Saxon, illustrated and translated below. Acquired by the Wellcome Historical Medical Library during 1956, the manuscript was written in the early eleventh century, probably during the reign of King Canute. It owes its survival to the fact that. for hundreds of years, it was preserved in the binding of a book printed in Antwerp in 1558, which later came into the possession of Lord Robartes. Translated, the manuscript reads:—

For heartache, take broad-bishopwort, field-bishopwort, great-wort, comfrey, sweet-gale, hindheal, organe, stichwort, horehound, sage, alehoof, agrimony, cinquefoil, black hellebore, gentian, mugwort, southernwood; pound all together; make an ale. Drink of it when you have need.

For lung disease, henbane, mulberry, horehound, betony; boil into an ale and [let the patient] drink at times as he has need. Let him take afterwards an eggshell-full of melted butter; then cover him up warm, and let him then rest.

butter; then cover him up warm, and let him then rest.

To make yourself an ointment for tumours, one shall take pure honey, such as is used to lighten porridge, boil it to almost the thickness of porridge; take radish, elder, wild thyme, cinquefoil, pound them as well as you can; then squeeze the worts so as to extract the juice from them, and

Pid heore seco zemm brase bisecoppire Atelo bisecoppire Azerebise Jest like Azartil Annoe hesteran Joszanan Jest feneralist Approprie Amuez Pirt Anderne pudu. Jenusa edlle cosome Adoedlu Anne fonnedo feartii:

fiftunger a le henno belle mon an alian chimina bocomean ; vilege mole, popure la henne betin periori Super fortan ano henne scille pulle gamelore burenun prob hine sortan pagime. The hir fortan folle:

commence mentice protection to:

Lippon and a post place the content of the conte

when it is almost done mix in a good measure of garlic and put to it as much pepper as you think.

A salve against tumours, water cucumber, a handful of spearmint, dittany, woodwax, mulberry; boil in malt-ale; squeeze through a linnen-cloth, boil in honey-droppings; take then clean spring-barley, grind [it] in a handmill; then take madder, dry it in

madder, dry it in [an oven]; grind a handful of red-cab-bage seed in a peppermill; boil all together, not too hard. Use it three times a week, as is most convenient. This salve is good for tumours and



MEDICINAL PLANTS
ON A NEW SERIES
OF POSTAGE STAMPS: Set of eight stamps depicting medicinal and industrial plants issued by the Hungarian Post Office on November 4. They are printed photogravure in full colour. In the series are depicted in the top row (from left), Iris germanica, Verbascum phlomoides, Althea rosæa var. atropurpurea, and Aconitum gracile. Below: Papaver ferum, Humulus lupulus, Datura stramonium and Centaurium minus.

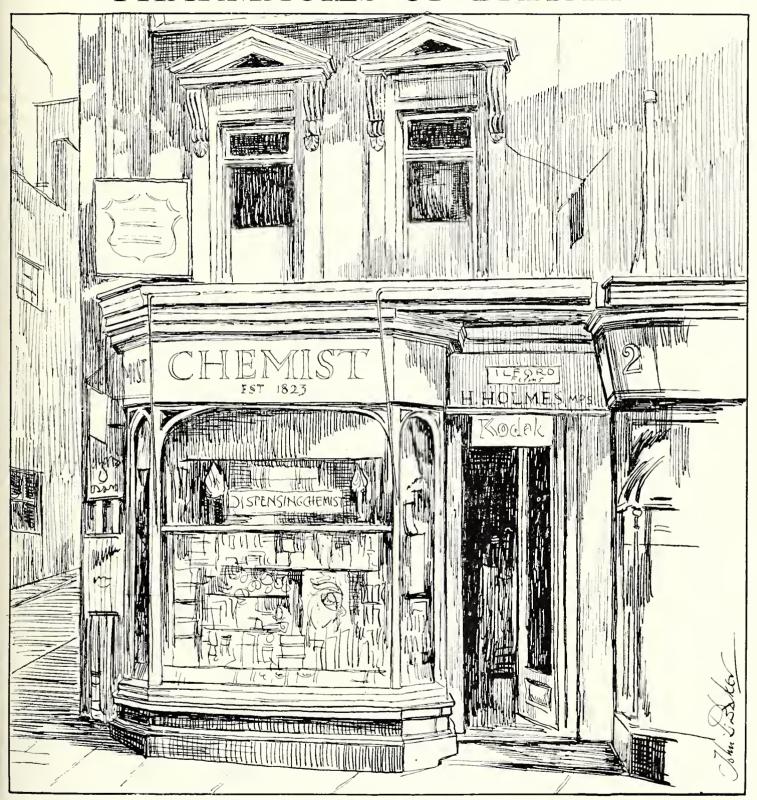
for the bleeding piles. But it should be stirred up, lest it should be spoiled.

For Liver disease, take liverwort; let it be carried home under your knee; boil it in milk from a cow of one colour and mix butter with it.

It will be noted that many of the plants referred to were

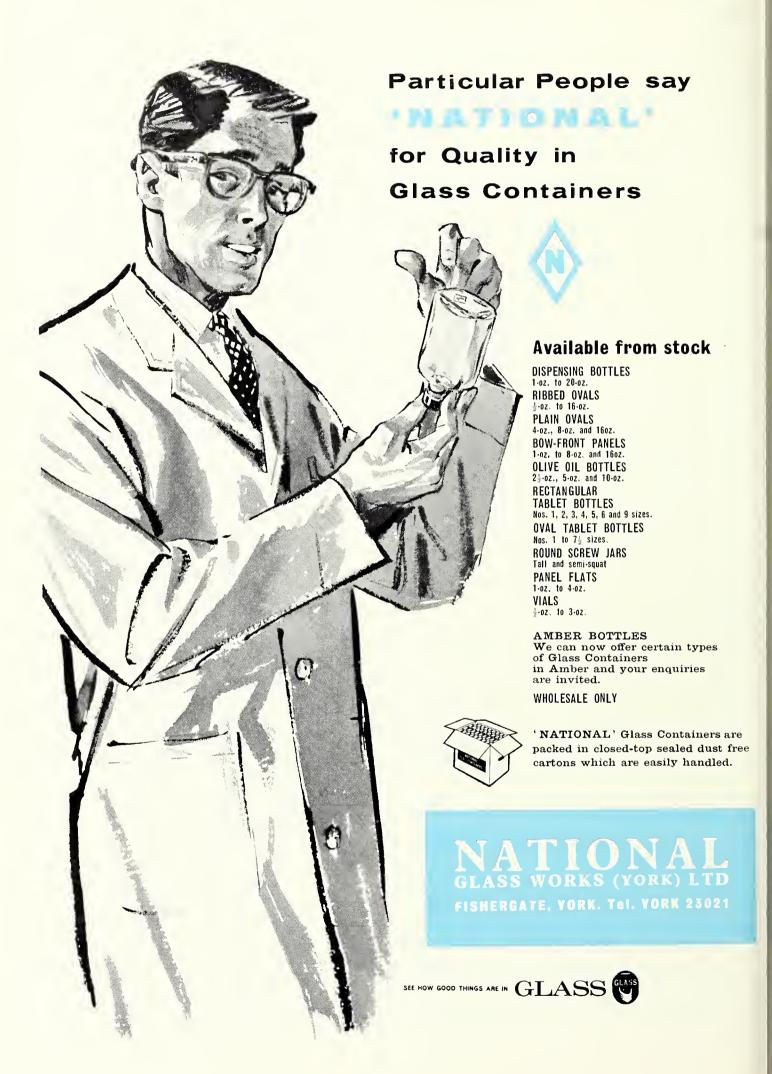
used as remedies into much more recent times. The mention of "liverwort" in the last recipe is the only mention of that plant in the whole of the surviving Anglo-Saxon literature, though the hint of magic in the manner of its transportation is more abundantly found in other writings of the time.

#### PHARMACIES OF BRITAIN



#### THE PHARMACY AT THE VICTORIA PARADE, TORQUAY

Established as a pharmacy in 1823, the premises now occupied by Mr, H. Holmes, M.P.S. (a former member of the National Pharmaceutical Union Executive) were built by the owner of the adjoining Queen's Hotel for his pharmacist nephew, a Mr. Hearder, who later took into partnership a Mr. Riches. From Hearder & Riches the style changed successively to Riches & Tomlin, Tomlin, Gray, Douglas. Atkinson & Holmes. The Georgian front is backed by a much older typical fisherman's cottage, whose front door, leading down to the original beach (now the cellar) can still be traced. The original shelving was let into the wall (not put up on brackets). Victoria Parade has been so named since 1840, when it was "opened" by Queen Victoria as a promenade.





For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer
ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

TELEGRAMS: "CHEMICUS ESTRAND, LONDON"
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 6565

#### "Consultation" Defined

It transpires from a debate in the House of Commons that, so far as the Government is concerned, the word "consultation" has little to do with "taking counsel together," "deliberating" or "conferring," all of them phrases or words in which the Shorter Oxford Dictionary defines its meaning. The matter arose in Parliament from a demand by the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Hugh Gaitskell) to know exactly what the Prime Minister meant by saying that there had been consultations with Commonwealth governments over proposed changes in the immigration laws. Those laws are not our concern at the moment, but Mr. Macmillan's reply throws a floodlight of illumination on the Government's attitude to negotiation, a matter with which chemists have recently been most painfully concerned. Mr. Macmillan's meaning of "consultation" was, in his own words "Saying what the Government intended to do, inviting comments, and asking for co-operation." Substitute contractors for Commonwealth, and the Minister of Health for the Prime Minister, and what the Guardian calls "the new entry in the Conservative Dictionary of Current Meanings" is shown up as the arrogant attitude behind the action of Mr. Enoch Powell also. Is it any wonder that the contractors are in angry mood?

#### Who Should Negotiate?

It seems to us that the Sunderland Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, in the resolutions it passed at its last meeting (see p. 604), has confused two issues and voted for something it may well come to regret if the resolutions were to gain majority support and to be acted upon. The first is a scale of professional fees for pharmacists, a scale which the vice-chairman of the Branch rightly pointed out that Mr. Adams had acknowledged could be drawn up by the Council and recommended for adoption generally by members. Well and good, but that is a vastly different proposition from having the Pharmaceutical Society as "sole negotiating body" (a phrase in one of the other resolutions) with the Ministry of Health.

Just because the Society is exclusively professional its views on what is a right and proper level of fees for pharmacists must carry great weight, and are to be welcomed by those negotiating the remuneration of contractors. But the remuneration has two components. Whatever its shortcomings the Contractors Committee is a body geared to negotiations, and for the Society to

take over now would be an arrangement that could only operate to the disadvantage of the contractors.

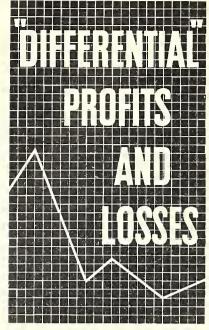
No, if chemists are dissatisfied with their present negotiators the right course, and in the long run the only effective course, is to replace them by others through the medium of the ballot box. That may be a hard counsel to persons consumed with an impatience to put things right, but the risk with any other course is of setting up side results that prove as unpalatable as the things rectified. It is, moreover, by no means to be accepted yet that the demand for a professional fee has failed. The present Committee should at least be given the opportunity to show the results of its approach.

#### Overseas Trade in October

OCTOBER'S exports of drugs, medicines and medicinal preparations from the United Kingdom, valued at £4,061,040, brought the total for the ten months of the year to £40.4 millions—a figure nearly equal to that for the whole of 1960.

Australia was the largest single purchaser of United Kingdom prepared medicaments once again but Nigeria's purchases at £233,811 were only about £20,000 behind. New Zealand followed with £193,219 and the Irish Republic with £174,759. Sales to the United States, although well below those of the previous month, were still above average while those to Canada were slightly higher than in October 1960. Sales to countries in the Common Market amounted to £338,000 and to Finland, Sweden and Denmark to £252,000. Most of the countries showing an increase.

EX	PORTS				VALUE
Drugs, medicines,	medicin	al r	repara	tions	£
(total)	• • •				4,061,040
Vitamins					221,569
Penicillin salts					89,963
Penicillin injections					100,606
Penicillin tablets, o					50,451
Antibiotics other					622,504
Hormones and glan	-				128,309
Alkaloids					113,506
Aspirin		•••			146,115
Antihistamines			•••		41,207
Antipaludics					109,952
Barbiturates			•••		44,017
Anæsthetics (exclu		her.	chlorof	,	145,850
and ethyl chlorid	_			·	145,050
Ointments and lini			• • •		117,122
T 11		• • •	• • •	• • •	44,729
	···	• • •	•••	•••	59,644
Sulphonamides, pre		• • •	•••	•••	
Proprietary medicin Unclassified medicin		• • •	•••	•••	1,174,757 805,994
Unclassified medicii	ies	•••	•••		
IMI	PORTS			_	VALUE
Vitamins					£ 32,798
Antibiotics	•••	• • •	•••		46,298
Alkaloids	• • • •		• • •		65,709
Proprietary medicines	• • •		• • •		67,102
Unclassified medicine	•••	• • •	• • •		142,832
D	.3	• • •	• • •	• • •	83,079
Y 1*	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • • •	26,668
	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	90,046
Menthol Essential oils:	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	90,040
					4.364
Bergamot	• • •	• • •		• • •	4,264
Citronella	• • •	• • •		• • •	15,335
Clove	• • •	• • •		• • •	6,597
Geranium	• • •				26.205
Lavender	• • •		• • •		12,672
Lemon	• • •				7,815
Orange					5,965
Peppermint					110.549
Unclassified					353,712



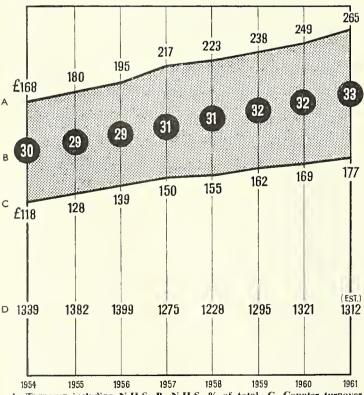
# An examination of the effects of the new rates of N.H.S. oncost allowances on pharmaceutical businesses in four categories

NE can but wonder at a system which implies that a  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. mark-up on the major part of a chemist's business is adequate." That statement, which refers to the cuts in National Health Service payments to chemist contractors recently imposed by the Minister of Health, appears in the Nielsen Researcher, November 1961. For the first time the Nielsen organisation has devoted an issue entirely to problems of the retail pharmacist. In particular it presents an estimate of the financial effects, upon four main categories of retail pharmaceutical business, of the change in the average dispensing fee from 1s.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d, to 1s. 5d., and the substitution for the 25 per cent. oncost of the following sliding scale:—

First 500 prescriptions per month ... 25 per cent. Next 250 ... ... ... ... 20 per cent. Remainder ... ... ...  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

The survey indicates that, in 1956, N.H.S. payments made up 29 per cent. of the average chemist's turnover.

#### TREND OF CHEMISTS' TURNOVER TOTAL GREAT BRITAIN (£ MILLIONS)

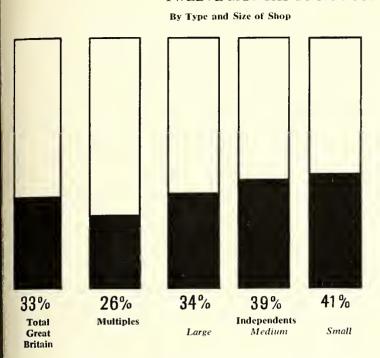


A. Turnover including N.H.S. B. N.H.S. % of total. C. Counter turnover excluding N.H.S. D. Average number of prescriptions per chemist per month.

For the year ended September 1, 1961, the proportion wa 33 per cent. Included in the survey is a chart from which the figures on next page have been prepared. They show that the importance of the National Health Service to chemist in the latest year was highest in Wales, at 41 per cent followed by 38 per cent. In the Midlands and in Lancashir and Cheshire. For London the proportion approximate the national average at 34 per cent. The most significar gradation in the importance of N.H.S. was by type an size of pharmacy, ranging from 26 per cent. for the multiples to 41 per cent. for the small independent. The surve takes four categories of retail pharmacies (small, mediur and large independent; and multiple) and applies the nev rates of N.H.S. payments to ascertain the "effect in £.s.c per shop." The findings are:—

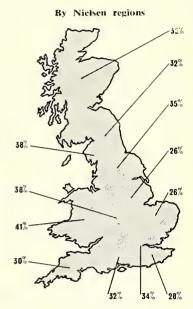
- A. SMALL INDEPENDENT (less than £10,000 totaturnover in census year 1957). Average number prescriptions per month: 735; estimated average ingred ents cost per prescription: 60.9d.
- 1. DISPENSING FEE:  $+ 2\frac{1}{2}d$ .  $\times$  735 prescriptions = + £7 13s. per month.
- 2. ONCOST ALLOWANCE: 20 per cent. less profit on 23 prescriptions over 500 = £3 0s, per month.
- 3. NET: (1) + (2) = + £4 13s, per month or a gain  $\epsilon$  £56 per shop per year.
- B. MEDIUM INDEPENDENT (turnover £10,000 t £14,999). Average number prescriptions per month 1,241; estimated average ingredients cost per prescription: 60.8d.
- 1. DISPENSING FEE: +  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.  $\times$  1.241 prescriptions = + £12 18s. per month.
- 2. Oncost allowance: 20 per cent, less profit on 25 prescriptions, 50 per cent, less profit on 491 prescriptions = £18 15s, per month.
- 3. Net: (1) + (2) = £5 17s, per month or a loss  $\epsilon$  £70 per shop per year.
- C. LARGE INDEPENDENT (turnover £15,000 and up Average number prescriptions per month: 1,781; est mated average ingredients cost per prescription: 65.60
- 1. DISPENSING FEE: +  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.  $\times$  1,781 prescriptions = + £18 11s, per month.
- 2. Oncost allowance: 20 per cent, less profit on 25 prescriptions. 50 per cent, less profit on 1,031 prescriptions = £38 13s, per month.
- 3. Net: (1) + (2) = £20 2s, per month or a loss of £241 per shop per year.
- D. MULTIPLE. Average number prescriptions ps month: 1,670; estimated average ingredients cost ps prescription: 58-6d.

#### N.H.S. PAYMENTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF CHEMISTS' TOTAL TURNOVER. TWELVE MONTHS TO AUGUST 31.



- DISPENSING FEE: +  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.  $\times$  1,670 prescriptions = + £17 8s.
- ONCOST ALLOWANCE: 20 per cent, less profit on 250 prescriptions. 50 per cent, less profit on 920 prescriptions = -£31 2s. per month.
- NET: (1) + (2) = £13 14s, per month or a loss of £164 per shop per year.

"Thus it appears that less than 7,000 multiples and large independent shops are being called upon to bear the brunt of the £1,500,000 cut sought by the Minister of Health. But even the small independent will be hurt by the new scale if he has developed his prescription volume to a point slightly above the average for his category. Prescrip-



tion No. 751 for any month carries just half the contribution towards costs, overheads and profits of that borne by No. 500." One can but wonder at a system which implies that a  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, mark-up on a major part of the chemists' business is adequate.

Fortunately the chemist's over-the-counter business has been buoyant (see p. 610), but that happy state cannot be trusted to continue indefinitely. Retail pharmacies have to contend with a number of adverse factors, including:

1. The fact that certain items with relatively high rate of sale—for example toilet soaps, shampoos, dentifrices and baby foods —

continue to attract the attention of many other types of retail outlets.

2. The slow but persistent deterioration of resale price maintenance, particularly on items that have found acceptance in types of outlets which provide less service.

3. The increasing competition for the services of able young men and women, in times of full employment, by lines of endeavour which do not require the academic qualifications and the long and painstaking study demanded by retail pharmacy.'

The final paragraph of the Nielsen survey pointedly states "In order that the chemist may continue successfully to resist these and other adverse influences he will need to be able to offer a better-trained unqualified staff, more attractive layout and fittings, and more alert merchandising. Now would hardly appear to be the time to reduce his profit margins.'

#### ANY BUSINESS QUESTIONS?

My wife is a director of my business and as such reeeives directors' fees of approximately £500 annually. I am the owner of 75 per cent, of the shares, and she owns the remaining 25 per eent. In addition, she is employed in another business, in which neither she nor I have any eapital: she is simply an employee and earns approximately £650 a year as such, She pays National Insurance contributions at the specially reduced rate applieable to married women in employment. Does she eome within the new State Graduated Pension Scheme? As the wife of a controlling director, your wife is not required to pay graduated National Insurance contributions in respect of her directors' fees. She does, however, fall within the new scheme in respect of her employment, and her employer is required to make the appropriate deduction from her salary in respect of the sums which he pays to her.

am trustee for my late partner's wife. When he died he left her in trust his share in the business and a eonsiderable sum of money mostly invested in gilt-edged securities. I believe new legislation has been introduced which empowers trustees to invest trust funds more widely. Can you tell me about that?

THE Trustee Investments Act, 1961, empowers trustees to invest trust funds in the ordinary shares of first-class com-panies. In general the trust funds have to be divided into two equal parts, one part to be invested in gilt-edged and similar funds and the other in a wider range of investments. Trustees wishing to take advantage of the legislation are required by the Act to take expert advice upon the suitability of any steps which they propose, and you should consult your accountant or solicitor in the matter. My shop is situated in a good position in the High Street of a small but rapidly developing town. The opposite side of the High Street is being reconstructed in the course of widening the road, and a number of new shops are being built. In addition most of the shops on my side of the road have been or will shortly be modernised. In those eireumstanees I have decided that my present shopfront which is frankly rather shabby must be replaced by a bright modern shopfront. This is likely to eost several hundred pounds and I am wondering whether I shall be allowed to deduct the eost of this work in arriving at my income tax.

SHOPFRONTS do not qualify for capital allowances, but the cost of replacing a shopfront can be deducted in your Profit and Loss Account. The Revenue usually seek to disallow any part of this cost which relates to "improvements." No firm rule can be laid down as to what constiments." No firm rule can be laid down as to what constitutes an "improvement," and one approach which is often adopted is to estimate what would have been the cost of installing a new shopfront exactly similar to that which is replaced, and disallowing any excess. That usually produces a result which in practice is reasonably fair, but is somewhat unrealistic since there would be no point in replacing a shopfront with one exactly similar, and in any case all the materials formerly used may no longer be obtainable. If, therefore, such a calculation produces a result which is not fair, it is suggested that "improvements" mean "more elaborate" and involves either some structural change or a more expensive class of workmanship altogether. In the circumstances it is considered that only the excess cost attributable to these factors should be disallowed.

#### **GUIDE TO NEW MEDICAMENTS**

Information about proprietary products supplied principally on prescription. Reprints on perforated gummed paper for affixing to index cards are obtainable from the Editor. Notes on the products are given on p. 606.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, December 2, 1961

#### BROCILLIN tablets

Manufacturer: Beecham Research Laboratories, Ltd., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex.

DESCRIPTION: Scored white tablets, each containing 125 or 250 mgm, of  $\alpha$ -phenoxypropylpenicillin as the potassium salt.

INDICATIONS: Infections caused by Gram-positive organisms, particularly streptococci and mildly resistant staphylococci.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Subjects sensitive to penicillin.

Dosage: Adults, 125-250 mgm. every 4-6 hours depending on the severity of the infection. Higher doses may be given when indicated. Prophylactic dose 125 mgm. twice a day. Children, 62.5-125 mgm. every 4-6 hours depending on the age and/or severity of the infection.

Should be taken ½-hour before meals, for highest serum levels.

How Supplied: In bottles of twenty-four, 100 and 500. Supply Restrictions: Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1961.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, December 2, 1961

#### COOLSPRAY

Manufacturer: Bengué & Co., Ltd., Mount Pleasant, Wembley, Middlesex.

DESCRIPTION: Aerosol spray containing a mixture of fluorochlorohydrocarbons. Counter-irritant and refrigerant.

INDICATIONS: Pain produced by muscular spasm; post-herpetic neuralgia.

Dosage: Spray the surface for 5 seconds, and repeat up to four times at ½-minute intervals.

How Supplied: In aerosol can containing 5 fl. oz.

FIRST ISSUED: September 1961.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, December 2, 1961

#### V-CIL-K SULPHA tablets and suspension

Manufacturer: Eli Lilly & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke, Hants.

Description: Pale green, uncoated, scored *tablets*, each containing 125 mgm. of potassium phenoxymethyl penicillin and 0.5 gm. of sulphadimidine. *Suspension*, containing 62.5 mgm. of potassium phenoxymethyl penicillin and 250 mgm. of sulphadimidine per 5 mils.

INDICATIONS: Otitis media, bronchitis, urinary infections, wound infections; for prophylaxis in surgery.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Patients allergic to penicillin.

Dosage: Tablets: Adults, One every 6 hours increased in severe infections to one every 3-4 hours. Suspension: Children (under 1 year) ½ teaspoonful; (1 to 5 years) ½-1 teaspoonful; (5-10 years) 1-2 teaspoonfuls, to be taken four times a day.

PRECAUTIONS: The usual precautions attendant on sulphonamide therapy should be observed.

How Supplied: Tablets, in containers of twenty, 100 and 1,000. Granules for suspension, in bottle of 60 mils.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I, S.4B, Therapeutic Substances Act.

Notes: Replacement card.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, December 2, 1961

#### VANQUIN tablets

Manufacturer: Parke, Davis & Co., Staines Road, Hounslow, Middlesex.

DESCRIPTION: Salmon pink tablets, each containing 50 mgm. of viprynium (as embonate). Anthelmintic.

INDICATIONS: Threadworm infestation.

Dosage: Single dose of one tablet per 10 kilos (22 lb.) of body weight

How Supplied: In bottles of eight and 100.

FIRST ISSUED: November 1961.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, December 2, 19

#### EXPANSYL "Spansule" capsules

Manufacturer: Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Ltc Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

Description: Black/clear sustained-release capsules, each co taining 50 mgm. of ephedrine sulphate, 5 mgm. of dipheny pyraline hydrochloride (Histryl), and 2 mgm. of trifluoper zine (Stelazine).

INDICATIONS: For prevention and relief of asthmatic attacks ar chronic bronchitis, with or without emphysema.

Contraindications: Coronary thrombosis, hyperthyroidist severe hypertension and organic heart disease.

Dosage: Adult, one capsule morning and evening.

SIDE-EFFECTS: May include drowsiness, dry mouth, dizzines insomnia, palpitations, restlessness, difficulty in micturitio. Use with care if in conjunction with sedatives.

How SUPPLIED: In containers of thirty and 250.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I, S.4B, S.7.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1961.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, December 2, 190

#### PERIFENIL tablets

MANUFACTURER: William R. Warner & Co., Ltd., Eastleigh Hants.

DESCRIPTION: Blue sugar-coated tablets, each containing 7 mgm. of phenelzine and 20 mgm. of pentaerythritol tetra nitrate.

INDICATIONS: Angina, with psychosomatic or depressive feature. Contraindications: Liver disease.

Dosage: One tablet four times a day before meals.

PRECAUTIONS: Administer with care in hypotension, glaucoma c gross renal impairment.

How Supplied: In bottles of 100 and 500.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I. S.4B. FIRST ISSUED: August 1961.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, December 2, 196

#### ROMORPHAL 1:1 injection

Manufacturer: Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Ltd., Wheatfiel Road, Edinburgh, 11.

DESCRIPTION: Solution containing 15 mgm, each of tacrine hydre chloride and morphine tartrate per mil.

INDICATIONS: In long-term morphine therapy, or where respirator depression or suppression of the cough reflex is undesirable

Dosage: 0.75-1 mil intramuscularly initially, repeated or increase (maximum of 2 mils) every 6 hours.

How Supplied: In multidose vial of 20 mils.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I, S.1, D.D.A.

FIRST ISSUED: November 1961.

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#### ROMOTAL injection

Manufacturer: Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Ltd., Wheatfield Road, Edinburgh, 11.

DESCRIPTION: Solution containing 30 mgm. of tacrine hydro chloride in 2 mils.

Indications: Given with morphine where it is expected that therapy will continue for a long time, or where respiratory depression or suppression of the cough reflex is undesirable. As a respiratory stimulant in cases of poisoning by barbiturates or narcotics; in anæsthesia as a decurarising agent and a potentiator of succinylcholine.

Dosage: Intramuscular: 15-30 mgm, injected with morphine every 6 hours; Intravenous: 30-60 mgm, for decurarising; 15 mgm, to potentiate succinylcholine.

How Supplied: In boxes of twelve and 100 ampoules.

FIRST ISSUED: November 1961.

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#### LIBRAXIN tablets

MANUFACTURER: Roche Products, Ltd., 15 Manchester Square, London, W.1.

DESCRIPTION: Pale green sugar-coated tablets, each containing 5 mgm. of chlordiazepoxide and 2.5 mgm. of clidinium bromide. Psychotropic and antispasmodic.

INDICATIONS: Gastro-intestinal disorders such as peptic ulcer, gastritis, nervous dyspepsia, cardiospasm and pylorospasm, biliary dyskinesia, "spastic" or "irritable" colon.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Glaucoma; enlarged prostate.

Dosage: One tablet three or four times a day, increased later to two tablets if necessary. Initially one tablet twice a day for elderly patients.

SIDE-EFFECTS: Occasionally drowsiness, muscle weakness, dryness of the mouth, blurring of vision, constipation, hesitancy of micturition; controlled by reduction of dosage.

How Supplied: In containers of twenty-five, 100 and 500.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I, S.4B. First Issued: October 1961.

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#### SOFRAMYCIN cream

Manufacturer: Roussel Laboratories, Ltd., 847 Harrow Road, London, N.W.10.

DESCRIPTION: Milky white suspension containing 1.5 per cent. of framycetin and 0.005 per cent. of gramicidin.

INDICATIONS: Bacterial skin infections; secondarily infected cuts, scratches, wounds, burns, ulcers, eczema, contact dermatitis, atopic dermatitis, seborrhæic dermatitis.

METHOD OF USE: Remove scales and crusts from the lcsion, spread the cream on and cover with a sterile dressing. Renew one to three times a day and wash, if necessary with tepid saline. Shake well before use.

How Supplied: In plastic squeeze bottle of 15 gm.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

First Issued: October 1961.

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#### SULTRIN (Triple Sulfa) cream

MANUFACTURER: Ortho Pharmaceutical, Ltd., Saunderton, Bucks. Description: Cream containing 3.42 per cent. of sulphathiazole,

2.8 per cent. of sulphacetamide and 3.7 per cent. of N<sup>1</sup> benzoylsulphanilamide in a white emollient cream base.

INDICATIONS: Bacterial infections of the vagina and cervix; postoperative care of the vagina and cervix; treatment of cervical erosions, and in post-cautery therapy.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Known sensitivity to sulphonamides; renal impairment; nephritis.

METHOD OF USE: One applicatorful placed high in the vagina twice a day, reduced to once a day after 4-6 days. One or two tubes are normally sufficient.

How Supplied: In tube of 78 gm., alone or with applicator.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I., S.4B.

FIRST ISSUED: September 1961. Supersedes Triple Sulfa CREAM.

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#### **SULTRIN** vaginal tablets

MANUFACTURER: Ortho Pharmaceutical, Ltd., Saunderton, Bucks. Description: Tablets, each containing 171 mgm. of sulphathiazole, 143 mgm. of sulphacetamide and 185 mgm. of N<sup>1</sup> benzoylsulphanilamide in a rapidly disintegrating base.

NDICATIONS: Bacterial vaginitis and cervicitis; for treatment of mild erosions of the cervix, ulcerative vaginitis and related gynæcological conditions.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Known sensitivity to sulphonamides; renal impairment; nephritis.

METHOD OF USE: One tablet intravaginally twice a day for 10 days. A second course may be necessary in treating erosions.

Iow Supplied: In pack of 20, with applicator.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: PI, S.4B.

FIRST ISSUED: September 1959.

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#### FERAVOL-G tablets

Manufacturer: Carlton Laboratories (Southern), Ltd., 2 Norfolk Square, Brighton, Sussex.

Description: Haematinic. Red sugar-coated tablets, each containing gr. 5 of ferrous gluconate, 0.4 mgm. of vitamin B<sub>1</sub>, 1 mgm. of vitamin B<sub>2</sub>, 9 mgm. of vitamin C and the equivalent of 50 microgm. of copper.

INDICATIONS: Hypochromic anæmias; iron deficiencies (particularly in pregnancy); debility.

Dosage: One or two tablets after meals.

How Supplied: In containers of sixty, 190 and 700.

First Issued: November 1961.

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#### MONASE tablets

MANUFACTURER: Upjohn, Ltd., Fleming Way, Crawley, Sussex. Description: Orange sugar-coated tablets, each containing 15 mgm. of etryptamine acetate. Anti-depressant.

INDICATIONS: Typical and atypical depression.

Dosage: Initially one tablet three times a day. One to three tablets daily as maintenance dose.

PRECAUTIONS: Monase should not be given concomitantly with impramine.

How Supplied: In bottles of thirty and 100.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Recommended on prescription only.

First Issued: October 1961.

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#### SYNADRIN tablets

MANUFACTURER: Hoechst Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Slough, Bucks. DISTRIBUTOR: Horlicks, Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

DESCRIPTION: Orange, sugar coated tablets, each containing 15 mgm. of prenylamine lactate.

INDICATIONS: To reduce the frequency and severity of attacks in angina pectoris. Not intended for emergency treatment.

Dosage: Two tablets three times a day, increased up to nine tablets a day if necessary.

SIDE-EFFECTS: Occasional gastric intolcrance initially, subsiding later.

How Supplied: In containers of thirty and 150. First Issued: November 1961 (to hospitals only).

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#### ULTRAPEN tablets

Manufacturer: Harvey Pharmaceuticals (department of Pfizer, Ltd.), Sandwich, Kent.

DESCRIPTION: Scored tan coloured tablets, each containing 125 or 250 mgm. of a mixture of the d and l isomers of  $\alpha$ -phenoxy-propyl penicillin as the potassium salt.

INDICATIONS: Infections caused by penicillin sensitive organisms. Contraindications: Subjects sensitive to penicillin.

Dosage: Adults, 125-250 mgm. every 4-6 hours. Children, 62-5-125 mgm. every 4-6 hours.

Should be taken ½-hour before meals, for highest blood levels.

How Supplied: In bottles of twenty and 100. Supply Restrictions: Therapeutic Substances Act.

First Issued: October 1961.

#### AMENDMENTS

Crystapen oral liquid. Renamed CRYSTAPEN-G SUSPENSION.

DETIGON LINCTUS. Now supplied in bottles of 4 and 40 fl. oz.

FURADANTIN TABLETS. Now available in strengths of 50 and 100 mgm.

VILLESCON LIQUID. Now supplied in bottles of 4 and 80 fl. oz

#### DISCONTINUED

Asmaval tablets; Covatin tablets; Distaval and Distaval "forte" tablets; Distaval suspension; Tensival tablets; Valgis tablets; Valgraine tablets.

#### Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

#### MONTHLY MEETING OF COUNCIL

TRONG resentment was expressed at the November meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, held in Dublin, at the implied suggestion, in a circular from the Department of Health, that a dispensary medical officer was entitled to dispense a medical prescription issued by a private practitioner. Following a lengthy discussion it was decided to protest "in the strongest possible" terms to the Minister for Health refuting any such contention. It was also decided to request that a deputation should be received by the Minister to discuss the position.

#### Entitled to Compensation

In the course of the debate, Mr. J. P. O'Donnell said that the State had taken so much of the dispensing out of the hands of retail pharmacists that they would be entitled to look for compensation from the Government for loss of livelihood. The matter had been raised by Mr. O'Donnell, who reported that, at the recent annual meeting of the West of Ireland Chemists' Association, it was stated that a circular had been issued by the Department to local health authorities requesting them to make known the fact that free drugs and medicines would be made available to people who, while not eligible for medical cards as members of the lower income group, were border-line, hardship cases who could not afford costly treatment, and who would accordingly be entitled to obtain a prescription from a private practitioner and have it dispensed free of charge at a dispensary or county clinic.

THE PRESIDENT (Mr. F. Loughman) said that the matter had also been discussed at a meeting of pharmacists in Clonmel recently, when concern was felt at the fact that those medicines were to be supplied through central dispensaries. The whole question needed to be examined carefully because it would mean that the purchase of medicines

in pharmacies would be seriously curtailed.

MR. M. COSTELLO said that, at a meeting of the Health Council recently, a notice of motion was discussed asking the Minister to direct local authorities to be more generous in dealing with border-line cases in the middle-income group. He had opposed it because already the county managers had power to give such concessions, and people were constantly drifting from retail pharmacies to dis-

MR. G. C. O'NEILL instanced three recent cases where dispensing was going from the pharmacists, "If something is not done it will soon come to the time when a retail phar-

macist as such will not be required," he said.

MR. V. G. McElwee said that two years ago the Council set up a planning committee to look into the whole question of the dispensary system. Several meetings had been held and a report had been presented to the Council but nothing had emerged from it. He had already reported that the Donegal county medical officer of health was anxious to set up a medicines distribution centre for the county. Fortunately the county manager had turned down the suggestion, but he thought it was only a matter of time before the proposal was resurrected. Bearing that in mind, it was decided at a committee meeting in Donegal that pharmacists in the county should prepare their own scheme for the county manager, and they were at present drawing up such a scheme.

THE REGISTRAR said that the report sent in by the Planning Committee to the Council contained generalisations. The Committee had been asked to report on how many desirable suggestions it had made could be achieved, but it

MR. O'DONNELL described the Department's circular as "a most damning one." It authorised county managers to

implement a section of the Act which pharmacists in the county were not aware even existed, namely that people bordering on the lower income group and attending private practitioners should be supplied with free medicines. Hitherto the private practitioner in the country had issued a prescription and the local chemist had dispensed it. Now it was suggested that such people should go to county clinics and have the prescriptions dispensed free of charge. In cases where the patients lived at some distance from such a clinic the suggestion had been made that medicines should be posted to them. Such an arrangement was, he said "completely impracticable." It was a serious matter for retail chemists. Before the Health Act had been introduced only about 2 per cent. of the population had received free medicines, but with its coming into operation 33 per cent were provided with medical cards. That meant that onethird of the pharmacists' dispensing had been lost. All that was necessary to receive free medicines now was to be able to prove hardship, no matter what one's salary was. He wondered if pharmacists had any legal standing to prevent it? Whether the Department liked it or not, chemists and doctors had a legal right to compound, but if a doctor had not a legal right to dispense the prescription of another doctor then such prescriptions could only be supplied through county dispensaries, clinics or chemists. It should be pointed out to the Department that, not only were they filling county dispensaries with drugs and medicines for people in the lower-income group, but they had to fill clinics with the same drugs for people just outside that group who elected to go to private practitioners. The onus was on the State to put more drugs in the county clinics for hardship cases. In the circumstances he felt that a chemist should be able to sue the State for taking away his professional practice. They had a constitutional right to a living. Under the Health Act 33 per cent. of that living had been taken away; allowing for abuses, they could add another 15 or 20 per cent. It looked as if retail pharmacists would be forced to give up dispensing and look for compensation from the State.

MR. M. L. CASHMAN explained that, under section 14 of the Health Act, people just outside the scheme and unable to purchase special medicines could get them free or at a low cost. That had always been the case in Dublin, and the Department circular was only bringing to the notice of other Health Authorities that they could introduce similar schemes.

#### Donegal's Example

Mr. McElwee said that in Donegal, when a green-card holder went to a private practitioner, the retail pharmacist dispensed the prescription and later submitted the bill to the county manager, who promptly paid it.

Mr. R. J. Power said it was the prerogative of county managers to interpret the Act as they liked, but unfortunately the Donegal example seemed to be an isolated one. His experience was that county councillors were the deciding authorities on who should be regarded as hardship

Mr. Cashman said it was the right of a representative of a local authority to advise a dispensary doctor, in the absence of a card, as to eligibility, but he was not sure if, in the event of abuse, the councillor did not leave himself open to surcharge.

Mr. Power said the local relieving officer could not very well go against a councillor's decision. The system was not as hard-and-fast in the country as in the city, where there were more regular dispensing hours.

MR. COSTELLO believed the real difficulty was that, where a commodity was made available free of charge, the numbers seeking it "automatically shot up." Whether the question of hardship was involved or not he thought they should insist on supplying medicines to people outside the lower income group. Those people were technically outside the scope of section 14 of the Act and they should be catered for through retail pharmacies and not through hospitals or dispensaries. He strongly objected to the posting of medicines from clinics.

MR. Power said that dispensary medical officers recently received an increase because, as a result of the extension of the Health Act, their private practice was restricted.

of the Health Act, their private practice was restricted.

THE PRESIDENT stated the Council would have to do something about asserting the rights of the retail pharmacists and should demand from the Minister that, instead of medicines being issued through clinics and dispensaries, they should be supplied through chemists. In reply to Mr. Cashman, Mr. McElwee stated that the Donegal chemists charged the county manager the price of the prescriptions plus dispensing fees.

THE REGISTRAR suggested that they should write to the Department pointing out that the Council took a serious view of the phrase in the circular that a dispensary doctor "may refuse to dispense a private practitioner's prescription," seeing that under the Pharmacy Act he had no right to carry out such dispensing. The implication was that a medical officer had a right to make up a private doctor's prescription, and that was definitely not the case.

THE PRESIDENT suggested a protest against the free distribution through county clinics to people not in the lower income group. Such distribution should be through medical

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#### A Hardship on the Public

MR. D. J. KENNELLY said it should be remembered that the Society had to train pharmacists. If the Minister was going to implement a policy of distribution through clinics and dispensaries then the retail pharmacies as they knew them would cease to exist. It would be a hardship on the public because the retail pharmacists had given an excellent service. If retail pharmacists were not going to dispense, then there would be no necessity for employing qualified personnel, and the present system would change. It was eventually agreed to write to the Department as stated.

That the Council had always taken an interest in the welfare of pharmacists in general, and would always continue to do so, was the substance of the reply it was decided to send to Mr. R. C. O'Higgins, Dublin. Mr. O'Higgins had written recalling that, at the recent annual meeting of the Society, he had raised the question of statements about the health services that had been made by political parties before the last general election, with particular reference to the distribution of drugs and medicines.

Mr. O'Higgins had pointed out that he had asked if the Council had any function in representing the interests of pharmacists keeping open shop, and the president had replied that it had. "It appears that individual members of he Council had some hesitation in affirming this. The question is of a serious character and calls for an official tatement from the Council as to its powers and functions n the matter," the letter added.

THE PRESIDENT said that he had stated at the annual neeting that the Council did represent the interests of

harmacists

MR. COSTELLO said the Society had always taken such in interest, and on an occasion when he had been president of the Society, he had told the Minister so on a deputation.

MR. MCELWEE suggested that if, as they had been led o believe, consideration would be given by a political party o the introduction of a general insurance scheme for the ountry (see p. 605) they should make efforts to get in on t because, if they did not, the work would gradually be hannelled from the pharmaceutical field.

MR. CASHMAN was of opinion that they should consider he possibility of playing a bigger part in any new health

scheme. He did not think political parties had the training to prepare a suitable scheme. Since they had in mind getting away from the dispensary system, however, he thought the Council would be able to prepare for them an acceptable and practicable scheme. He suggested that they should get in touch with the director-general of the particular political party concerned, and point out that they would be interested in discussing the matter with them as far as the pharmaceutical service was concerned. He condemned the present dispensary service as inadequate.

THE PRESIDENT, agreeing, said he would prefer to write to the particular party and ask them to forward a copy of any scheme which they might have prepared. He knew that Mr. O'Higgins (an ex Minister for Health) was interested in choice of doctor, but he was not so keen on choice of chemists. He had contemplated a pilot scheme for two of the Dublin dispensary areas at the time he spoke in the Dail, while Dr. Browne had advocated free medicine for everybody. He [Mr. Loughman] had suggested that they should improve the present dispensary system first and then tackle the question of insured persons. He was of opinion that a person in the higher income group should only be able to avail himself of the voluntary health service.

MR. O'NEILL said he did not think any headway would be made until they were satisfied there was a willingness on the part of the Department to improve things,

THE PRESIDENT said that until the Government accepted

a principle the Department could not entertain it.

MR. CASHMAN said there was an obligation on them to co-operate with anybody who had a line of thought on a general medical service. They should offer help of a specialised nature at the earliest possible moment, MR. CASHMAN proposed, and MR. O'DONNELL seconded, that they contact The Fine Gael Party and offer their advice in regard to any contemplated scheme, MR. COSTELLO thought the Council should present the Party with their views and proposals, while MR. R. J. SEMPLE said they should prepare a system of their own.

MR. MCELWEE said they wanted to participate in the Health Act and, because of that, pharmacists in Donegal were going ahead independently with a scheme of their own.

THE REGISTRAR said that, at the West of Ireland Chemists' annual meeting, the view had been expressed that, even though the Government seemed to be expanding the dispensary system, in five or ten years' time public opinion would force them to concede a more acceptable system.

MR. CASHMAN said he would like to see a general principle established first. They could prepare a scheme later.

#### Principle of Free Choice

THE PRESIDENT asked whether they should include a stipulation that choice of chemists should be available to poor-law patients. MR. CASHMAN replied he would like to see a pharmaceutical service freely available.

It was finally agreed to write to the Fine Gael Party offering the Council's services in drawing up any new health scheme they might have in mind.

The Council approved the appointment of Mr. S. E. Fox, M.P.S.I., as the representative of the Irish Drug Association on the Post-graduate Education Committee.

The Registrar reported that, as requested, he had written to the Minister for Defence pointing out the apparent discrimination against pharmacists serving as professional officers in the Defence Forces, and expressing dissatisfaction at the conditions of service applying to them. He pointed out that medical and dental officers were appointed in the rank of Lieutenant and were automatically promoted to Captain on completing three years' satisfactory service, with automatic promotion to Commandant on completing nine years' satisfactory service as Captain. Against that, pharmaceutical chemists were appointed in the rank of Second Lieutenant, except for the Officer-in-charge, base medical stores. There was no promotion beyond Captain. No phar-

maceutical chemist could reach a rank higher than Commandant under present regulations. He had also pointed out that, in regard to pay in excess of regulation rates, medical and dental officers, up to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel or Colonel, received £362, and engineers, ordnance and signal officers received up to £263 as Commandants. Veterinary officers received up to £192, while pharmaceutical chemists received only £46. "The disparity in opportunity for promotion and in rates of grade pay is objectionable for two reasons," the registrar's letter went on. "It exposes the pharmaceutical officer to unfavourable comparison to other professional officers, and denies him material advancement."

"In all there are only five appointments—one Commandant and four Captains. It is contended that conditions that might have been reasonable when the regulations were drafted many years ago are no longer attractive. The opportunities and remuneration available to young pharmacists today are much better than then. I ask that all pharmaceutical chemists be appointed in the rank of Lieutenant, and automatically promoted to Captains and Commandants; the four Command chemists to hold the Commandants' appointment, and the Officer-in-Charge to hold a Lieutenant-Colonel appointment." The Registrar said he had received a reply stating that the letter was receiving attention.

Arising out of the Education Committee report, Mr. KENNELLY stated that it had been recommended that the Council should send a deputation to the Commission on Higher Education to stress the need for financial support

for the College of Pharmacy.

THE PRESIDENT agreed that an approach should be made to the Commission but expressed the view that the matter was too urgent to await any possible assistance from this source. In his opinion an immediate approach should be made to the Minister for Education who had power to make grants available for the advancement of the teaching of science subjects. It was agreed that the Registrar should write immediately to the Minister.

THE REGISTRAR reported on the death of William Daniel

Broderick, M.P.S.I.

The following changes of address were noted: Mrs. M. P. Byrne to 163 Cromwell's Fort Road, Crumlin, Dublin, 12; Mrs. Mary Fee to 230 Sladepool Farm Road, The Maypole, Birmingham, 14; Miss Finola Keegan to 45 Wellington Road, Templeogue, Dublin; Mrs. Kathleen O'Dea to 249 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin, 6; Mr. D. M. Feely to O'Higgins Road, Curragh Camp, co. Kildare; Mr. Hubert Gaffney to 410 North Circular Road, Dublin, 7; Mr. Michael Harnett to Belati, Royal Terrace East, Dun Laoghaire; Mr. Thomas McAuliffe to Alcina, Ashbourne Park, Limerick; Mr. Patrick J. McGovern to 94 Phibsboro Road, Dublin, 6; Mrs. B. D. O'Donnell to Shrove, co. Donegal; Dr. E. Chatt-Ramsey to 3B Linden Terrace, Benton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 12; and Mr. Henry Gibbs to 15 Midelton Street, Cobh, co. Cork.

The following names were changed in the register, marriage certificates having been submitted: Mrs. Kathleen O'Dea (née Fox), 249 Harold's Cross Road, Rathgar, Dublin, 6, and Mrs. Bridget D. O'Donnell (née Cooke), Shrove, co. Donegal.

The following were elected to membership: Mrs. E. O'Donovan, Dr. Nazir Ahmed, Messrs. Patrick Geoghegan, John J.

McDonnell and James D. Maher.

The following were nominated for membership: Mrs. M. P. Byrne, 163 Cromwell's Fort Road, Crumlin, Dublin; Messrs. J. Allen, 50 St. Ignatius Road, Drumcondra, co. Dublin; M. Murphy, The Pharmacy, Buttevant, co. Cork; H. Gibbs, 15 Midelton Street, Cobh, co. Cork, and M. Harnett, Belati, Royal Terrace East, Dun Laoghaire.

Miss R. Clifford, Newtown, Caherconlish, co. Limerick, and Patrick S. Stokes, Apsley House, Cahir, co. Tipperary, were granted registration in the pharmaceutical assistants' prcliminary register. The licence certificates of Miss Margaret Mary Duffy and Miss Margaret Colette McIntyre were signed and sealed. Dr. R. F. Chute, St. Catherine's hospital, Tralee, co. Kerry, who submitted an L.A.H. certificate, was granted registration as a pharmaceutical chemist.

A number of grants were passed for payment at a meeting of the Benevolent Fund Committee which followed.

MR, KENNELLY reported that the vice-president (I O'Sullivan) and he had attended a meeting of the Be volent Fund Dance Committee in connection with the coing ball. The Committee had stressed the serious posit in which it had found itself, and pointed out that the of hiring the hotel for the dance had gone up consideral Formal dances were "fading out" as finance-rais sources, and, even if the Committee were assured as la an attendance this year as last, the most they could he to make was £40. There was a possibility that the dai would lose money, as had happened at the students' for dance in 1960. The Committee had asked them to str strongly to pharmacists throughout the country the need supporting the dance next month.

It had been suggested that each Council member sho endeavour to bring four people to the dance, and that the who could not attend should send a subscription or be tickets, as it was necessary that there should be no falli-

off in funds this year.

MR. COSTELLO, supporting, said that Mr. David Murrwas very worried about the outcome of the dance. NO'SULLIVAN endorsed the views of the previous speak and added his appeal for an exceptional effort to supp the function.

#### A PHARMACIST'S ANTHOLOGY

#### PERSUASIVE REMONSTRANCES

From "Citizen of the World" by Oliver Goldsmith. WHATEVER may be the merits of the English in other ences, they seem peculiarly excellent in the art of heali There is scarcely a disorder incident to humanity, agai which they are not possessed with a most infallible antido The professors of other arts confess the inevitable intrication of things; talk with doubt, and decide with hesitation; doubting is entirely unknown in medicine; the advertis professors here delight in cases of difficulty; be the disor never so desperate or radical, you will find numbers every street, who, by levelling a pill at the part affect promise a certain cure without loss of time, knowledge of bedfellow, or hindrance of business. When I consider to assiduity of this profession, their benevolence amazes r They not only in general give their medicines for half value but use the most persuasive remonstrances to induce t to come and be cured. Sure there something strangely obstinate in an English patie who refuses so much health upon such easy terms; do he take a pride in being bloated with a dropsy? Does find pleasure in the alternations of an intermittent fever Or feel as much satisfaction in nursing up his gout, as found pleasure in acquiring it? He must, otherwise never reject such repeated assurances of insta relief. What can be more convincing than the manner which the sick are invited to be well? The doctor fi begs the most earnest attention of the public to what is going to propose; he solemnly affirms the pill was nev found to want success; he produces a list of those who ha been rescued from the grave by taking it. Yet, notwit standing all this, there are many here who now and the think proper to be sick; only sick did I say? There a some who even think proper to die! Yes, by the head Confucius they die; though they might have purchas the health restoring specific for helf a grayer at every corner. the health-restoring specific for half a crown at every corne I am amazed, my dear Fum Hoam, that these doctors wl

have an amazed, my dear Fum Hoam, that these doctors we know what an obstinate set of people they have to de with, have never thought of attempting to revive the dead. When the living are found to reject their prescriptions, the ought in conscience to apply to the dead, from whom the can expect no such mortifying repulses; they would fir in the dead the most complying patients imaginable; ar what gratitude might they not expect from the patient son, now no longer an heir, and his wife, now no longer widow. Think not, my friend, that there is anything chimer cal in such an attempt; they already perform cures equal strange: What can be more truly astonishing than to see of age restored to youth, and vigour to the most feeble constitutions; yet this is performed here every day; a simple electuary effects these wonders, even without the bunglin ceremonies of having the patient boiled up in a kettle, or

ground down in a mill.



## . and a fast-seller too,

It will be wanted in a big way this Christmas the handsome VACCO de luxe Vacuum Flask. And no wonder! Pleasing shape, pleasing price — and packed full of fast-selling features. Show it ... sell it. See your wholesaler for supplies today — ask him for free eye-catching showcard or write to us right-away.

3 colours: Red, Blue, Coffee

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- Striking streamlined shape
- Easy-clean rustless plastic casing
- Will not chip or dent
- Snap-on cup
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Available in Standard Size 16 fl. oz. List item model VLP

# four aids to beauty

#### Ling-o-Lin Universal Hair Treatment

A wonderful conditioner which performs several functions in one application—stops breakage and splitting, reconditions hair and scalp, controls dandruff, restores hair damaged by excessive cold waves and bleaching, adds life and lustre to the hair. People who try it once, use it always.

Box of 1 doz. 2 oz. Bottles 15/- plus 8/3 P. Tax (Retail 2/9 each).



This popular shampoo highlights and sets the hair in one application. Obtainable in four fascinating polythene packs.

Box of 1 doz. BABY BARRELS (containing four shampoos) 15/- plus 4/1½ P. Tax. (Retail 2/6 each).

Box of 3 doz. SINGLE SACHETS 16/8 plus 4/7 P. Tax (Retail 10½d. each).

Box of 3 doz. TWIN PACKS (2 shampoos—his and hers) 23/4 plus 6/5 P. Tax. (Retail 1/2 each).

Box of 6 'MAGNUM' PACKS (containing over 20 Shampoos) 16/8 plus 4/7 P. Tax. (Retail 4/11 each).



#### Linc-o-Lin HAIR-DO PLASTIC SET

A product which outdates and overshadows lacquer, keeps hair immaculate and soft. Delicately perfumed, packed in attractive aerosol containers.

Box of  $\frac{1}{2}$  doz. Containers 23/- plus 12/8 P. Tax. (Retail 7/11 each).

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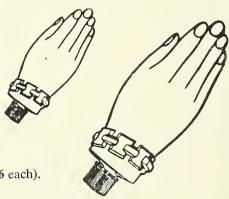
#### Linc-o-Lin INSTANT HANDCREAM

Definite results seen after the first application. In dainty hand-shaped containers.

Box of 1 doz. 4 oz. PACKS **£1.10.0** plus **16/6** P. Tax. (Retail **5/6** each).

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Linc-o-Line PRODUCTS

LINCOLN CHEMICALS LIMITED

Administrative Offices: 14A NEW BROADWAY, LONDON W.5. Tel: EALING 8841 (3 lines)

#### TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29: Very few offers of IPECACUANHA were forthcoming from origin during the week and spot material was said to be virtually cleared.

Although at this time of the year it has been the custom to receive quotations from Brazil for new crop root for January-February shipment, nothing has been received so far from that source. Belladonna leaves are scarce and higher prices are demanded for the little good-testing material that might be available. MENTHOL continued weak as forward prices of Chinese material dropped by sixpence per lb. and Brazilian on the spot by a similar Among AROMATIC SEEDS amount. Indian CELERY for shipment was dearer by 5s. per cwt. at 202s. 6d. and Moroccan Coriander cheaper by 9s. at 105s., c.i.f. AGAR was quoted at 13s. 10½d. per lb., c.i.f., against 14s. 3d.; spot quotations were down by three-halfpence. Mombasa Chillies were 10s, easier at 320s. per lb.

The firm tone of Chinese ANISE was the main feature of an otherwise dull week in ESSENTIAL OILS. Forward offers rose ninepence per 1b. while spot holders moved their prices up by one shilling to bring them in line with the replacement value. Formosan CITRO-NELLA was marked up three-halfpence per lb. but both Chinese and Brazilian PEPPERMINT continued to ease as did

SANDALWOOD.

Although it is only a little over a month ago since CITRIC ACID was substantially reduced, a further reduction, albeit a smaller one, of a little over £7 a ton was notified by manufacturers during the week. The current 5-cwt. rate in kegs is now 156s. 9d. per cwt. which compares with 221s. a year ago.

#### Pharmaceutical Chemicals

AMIDOPYRIN. — Per lb. 16s. 8d. for 5-cwt. lots; 1-cwt., 17s. 5d.

Ammonium acetate. — B.P.C. 1949. 4s. 5d. per lb.

Ammonium bicarbonate.—B.P. powder, £50 5s. per ton: Carbonate, £81 10s. for lump and £85 10s. for powder.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE. — One-cwt. lots B.P. powder, 105s. per cwt.; technical, 55s.

AMYLOBARBITONE. — B.P.C. is 82s. 6d. per kilo for less than 25-kilo lots and sodium, B.P.C., 92s. 6d. per kilo.

#### LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

At the opening on Tuesday

-20 000	opening on	,
Amsterdam	Florins to £	$10.13\frac{1}{4} - 10.13\frac{1}{2}$
Bombay	Shillings to	
	гирее	1/5持-1/6長
Brussels	Francs to £	140 12 1-140 17
Copenhagen.	Kronor to £	19.373-19.38
Frankfurt	D Marks to £	11.253-11.26
Hong Kong .	Shillings to \$	1/215-1/316
Karachi	Shillings to	
	rupee	1/5천동~1/6곦
Lisbon	Escudos to £	80.17-80.27
Malaya	Shillings to \$	$2/3\frac{15}{15}-2/4\frac{1}{15}$
Milan	Lira to £	$1,747\frac{1}{8}-1.747\frac{5}{8}$
Montreal	Dollars to £	2.92 3 -2.92 13
*New York	Dollars to £	2.78-2.82
Oslo	Kronor to £	20.02-20.021
Paris	Francs to £	13.8 I-13.8 I 1
Stockholm	Kronor to £	14.54-14.54
Zurich	Francs to £	12.163-12.17
*Bank of Eng	land official lin	its. Bank rate: 6
	n November 2.	ing, bain tate. 0
per cetti. Hor	H THOYCHIOCI Z.	

ASPIRIN.—Five-cwt. lots (in kegs), 4s. 9d. per lb.; l-cwt., 4s. 11d. Calcium salt, 12s. 6d. per lb.

ATROPINE.—Rates for 16-oz. (500 gm.):

	per oz.	per kilo			
Auraiore	s. d.	s. d.			
ALKALOID	27 0	1375 0			
METHONITRATE	39 0	1375 0			
METHYLBROMIDE	38 6	1357 0			
SULPHATE	34 0	1198 6			

BARBITONE. — Less than 25-kilo lots, 53s. 6d, per kilo. Sodium derivative, 56s. 9d. per kilo.

BENZOIC ACID.—One cwt., 2s.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. plb.; and Sodium salt, 2s.  $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

Bromides.—Crystals (per lb.):—

		1 cwt.	5 cwt.
		s. d.	s. d.
POTASSIUM	 	2 6	2 5
Sodium	 	2 6	2 5
AMMONIUM	 	2 10	2 81

Powder is three-halfpence per lb. more, packages free, carriage paid terms.

BUTOBARBITONE. — B.P.C., 87s. 6d. per kilo in less than 25-kilo lots.

CHINIOPHON.—B.P. 1948, 67s. per kilo; 50-kilo lots, 62s. 6d. per kilo. The sodium derivative (B.P. 1953), 99s. 4d. and 92s. 9d. for the same quantities.

CHLORAL HYDRATE. — One-cwt. lots 4s. 6d. per lb.

Chlorophyll.—Water soluble, 100 per cent., 280s. per lb.; oil soluble, 25s. per lb. CHLOROCRESOL.—Pharmaceutical quality, 7s. 7d. per lb. (1-cwt, lots).

CHRYSAROBIN.—Per kilo, 5-kilo lots, 180s.

CITRATES.—Per lb.:

	1 cwt.	5 cwt.			
	s. d.	s. d.			
Sodium†	2 7	2 5			
POTASSIUM†	2 9½	2 8			
IRON AND AMMONIUM*	3 6	3 4			

†Powder 3d, per 1b, more, \*Scales 10d, per 1b.

CITRIC ACID. — Domestic powder (in kegs) per cwt., 1-4-cwt. lots, 157s. 9d. per cwt.; 5-19-cwt., 156s. 9d.; 1-ton, 155s. 9d. In paper bags, prices are 150s. 9d., 149s. 9d. and 148s. 9d., respectively. Crystals 10s. per cwt. additional; orbidized 14s. additional; tively. Crystals 10s. per cwt. additional; anhydrous, 14s. additional.

Cocaine. — 16-oz. lots. hydrochloride, 91s. 6d. per oz.; alkaloid, 101s. per oz. Subject to D.D.A. Regulations.

Cyclobarbitone. — Less than 25 kilos: B.P.C., 73s. per kilo. Calcium, 85s. per

HEXOBARBITONE. — 25-kilo lots or over, 115s. per kilo.

HYDROCYANIC ACID.—Dilute B.P.C., from 3s. 2d. to 4s. per litre, as to quantity; Scheeles from 3s. 10d. to 4s. 9d.

ICHTHAMMOL.—B.P. from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots as to origin and

Lactose. — B.P. in 1-ton lots packed in 1-cwt. paper-lined sacks. £129 10s. per ton, delivered in the United Kingdom.

Menaphthone. — (One-kilo-lots). B.P. 160s. per kilo; ACETOMENAPHTHONE, B.P., 160s.; WATER-SOLUBLE (menadione sodium bisulphite, U.S.P.), 180s.

METHYL PHENOBARBITONE.—B.P. per kilo for less than 25-kilo lots.

NARCOTINE.—ALKALOID and HYDROCHLOR-1DE, 3s. 9d. per oz. (132s. kilo) for under 35-oz. lots.

OLEIC ACID.—B.P. grade, £175 10s. per ton (£179 10s. per ton in single drum lots).

OPIATES.—Home trade prices (per oz.) subject to D.D.A. Regulations:

		35 oz. a over		ndei 5 oz.	
		s. d.	S	. d.	_
Codeine	- 1				
PHOSPHATE		41 0	4	2 0	,
HYDROCHLORIDE		47 3	4	3	
SULPHATE		47 3	4	3 3	
ALKALOID	1	54 0	5.		
Morphine	-		1 -		
ACETATE		50 0	5	1 0	١
HYDROCHLORIDE		50 0	5	1 0	,
SULPHATE		50 0	5		
TARTRATE		60 0			,
ALKALOID		61 3			i
ETHYLMORPHINE			"	_	
HYDROCHLORIDE	1	54 0	5	5 0	,
ALKALOID		63 3			
DIAMORPHINE			1		
ALKALOID		54 9	5	5 9	
HYDROCHLORIDE		59 9			

PENTOBARBITONE. — Under 25-kilo lots, 115s. per kilo; sodium, 120s.

PETHIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE. — Subject to D.D.A. Regulations, 229s. 2d. per 250 gm.

PHENOBARBITONE. — Spot rate 50-kilo lots, 47s. 6d. per kilo; 5-kilo, 50s. 6d. 500-gm., 54s. 6d. Sodium salt, 55s. 6d. per kilo for 5-kilo lots.

PHENYTOIN SODIUM.—More than 25-kilo lots are about 43s, per kilo.

QUINALBARBITONE.—Under 25-kilos, 130s. per kilo.

QUININE. — 1,000-oz. lots:—ALKALOID QUININE, — 1,000-02. IOIS:—ALKALOID 3s.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz.; SULPHATE, B.P., 1932, 2s. 5d.; SULPHATE, B.P., 1958, 2s.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ d.; BISULPHATE, 2s.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.; DIHYDROCHLORIDE, 3s. 5d.; HYDROCHLORIDE, 3s.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.; ETHYL CARBONATE, 4s.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.; HYDROBROMIDE, 3s. Quantities under 100 oz. plus threepence.

STRYCHNINE. — 100-oz. lots: ALKALOID and HYDROCHLORIDE, 10s. 6d. per oz.; SULPHATE, 9s. 6d.

SULPHACETAMIDE. — SODIUM derivative, about 40s, per kilo in 100-kilo lots,

Sulphaguanidine. — 100-kilo lots, about 19s, 6d. per kilo.

SULPHANILAMIDE, — One-cwt, lots, 6s. per lb.

SULPHAPYRIDINE. — Five-kilo lots, 120s. per kilo.

Sulphathiazole. — 100-kilos, 32s. per kilo; 50 kilos, 33s.

TALC. — One-ton lots, B.P.C., in kegs, 1s.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. lb. ex works.

TANNIC ACID.—The B.P. levis, ex ether, s. 3d. per lb.; B.P. powder, 8s. 9d. (1-cwt. lots).

Tartaric acid.—(In kegs): 1-ton lots, 292s. per cwt.; 10–19 cwt., 294s.; 5–9 cwt., 296s.; 1–4 cwt., 298s. Bags 8s. cwt. less. Crystals 7s. cwt. more than powder and granular.

TEREBENE. — B.P.C., one-carboy lots, 4s. 5d. per lb.

TERPIN HYDRATE.—From 6s. per lb. upwards as to quantity.

THIOGLYCOLLIC ACID. — Basic rates per lb., 97–98 per cent., 26-lb. packs, 15s.; 75 per cent., 11s. 6d. Ammonium thiogly-collate, 40 per cent. ph 9·3 (24-lb. pack), 6s. 8d.; Monoethanolamine thioglycollate, ph, 9·9, 40 per cent., 9s. 10d. All carriage paid and subject to purchase tax.

THIOUREA.—Technical grade, 1-cwt. lots, 3s.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; 10 cwt., 2s.  $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

THYMOL. — One-cwt. lots, 14s. 9d. per

UREA.—Pharmaceutical grade, £59 15s. per ton in 1-cwt. bags non-returnable; technical quality, £41 5s. per ton (4-ton lots).

Crude Drugs

ACONITE. - Spot: Spanish napellus, 2s. 6d. per lb.

AGAR.—Kobé No. 1, 14s.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. in bond; shipment, 13s.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ d., c.i.f.

ALOES. — Cape primes, spot, 175s. per cwt.; shipment, 147s. 6d., c.i.f.; extra primes (Mossel Bay), 180s., c.i.f. Curação, spot, 450s.; shipment, 425s., c.i.f.

ANISE.—Chinese STAR, 175s. per cwt., spot.

BALSAMS.—Per lb.: CANADA: Spot, 23s. COPAIBA: Spot 10s.; shipment not offering. Peru: Spot, 8s. 4½d. in bond. Tolu (genuine as imported), 35s.; B.P., from 12s. to 17s. 6d. as to analysis.

BELLADONNA.—Herb, 1s. 9d. per lb., in bond. Leaves, 2s. 3d.; shipment, new crop 1s. 10½d., nominal. Root, good testing new-crop nominally, 1s. 9d. landed.

Benzoin. — Sumatra block, spot £20 to £28 as to quality.

Висни. — Spot new crop, 4s. 6d. per lb.; shipment scarce at 4s. 1½d., c.i.f.

Calamus.—Root, 100s. per cwt., spot. 87s. 6d., c.i.f.

Cassia. — Fistula, 105s. per lignea (whole), for prompt shipment, 335s.,

CHERRY BARK.—Thin natural, 1s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 1s.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ d., c.i.f.

CHILLIES. — Nigerian, 200s. per cwt. Mombasa, 320s.

COCILLANA. -- Bark, 2s. per lb., spot; 1s. 8d., c.i.f.

DIGITALIS. — Purpurea for shipment, old crop, 11d.; new crop, 2s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f.

ELEMI.—Spot, 1s. 9d. per lb. Shipment, 1s. 6d., c.i.f.

Ergot. — Portuguese, 8s. per lb., c.i.f., for prompt shipment; spot, 8s. 6d.

Frangula.—Spot, 87s. 6d. per cwt.

GENTIAN.—Spot, French, 150s. per cwt. GINGER.—(Per cwt.) African, spot, 260s.; shipment, 220s., c.i.f., nominal; Jamaican No. 3, spot, 255s. Cochin, spot, 152s. 6d.; new crop for shipment, 130s., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA. — Kordofan cleaned sorts, 140s. per cwt., spot; December shipment, 124s., c.i.f.

Henna. — Indian, spot, 95s. per cwt.; shipment, 66s., c.i.f.

Honey. — Australian light amber, 107s. to 112s. per cwt. and medium amber, 98s. to 102s. Argentine, 125s. to 130s. Jamaican, 115s. to 120s.; Canadian clover, 150s. to 155s., all ex warehouse.

IPECACUANHA.—Nicaraguan for shipment, 70s. per lb., c.i.f. Spot cleared.

JUNIPER BERRIES. -- Italian, 100s, per cwt.; German, 120s.

KOLA NUTS.—African, 6d. spot and 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d., c.i.f.

LANOLIN. - Anhydrous B.P. is from 140s. to 155s. per ewt. in 1-ton lots.

LEMON PEEL.—Spot, 2s. 9d. per lb.

LINSEED.—Whole, 70s. to 75s. per cwt.; crushed, 105s.

LIQUORICE.—Natural root: Persian the spot 50s, per cwt.; Anatolian, 57s. 6d.; Russian, 65s. Block juice: Anatolian from 190s, per cwt.; Italian stick from 392s. to 470s. per cwt.

LOBELIA HERB.—American spot, 8s. per lb.; shipment nominally 7s., c.i.f., and Dutch, 4s. 3d., c.i.f., nominal.

Mace. — Whole pale blade. 22s. per lb.. spot.

MENTHOL.—Chincse: spot, 57s. per lb., duty paid; afloat, 53s., c.i.f.; shipment. 52s. 6d., c.i.f. Brazilian, 45s. 6d., in bond; shipment, 45s., c.i.f. (January-February). Formosan, 48s., in bond; prompt shipment 46s 6d per lb. c.i.f. ment, 46s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

MERCURY. — About £59 per flask of 76-lb.

NUTMEGS. — West Indian 80's, 9s. 6d. per lb., spot; sound unassorted, 6s. 9d.; defectives, 5s.

NUX VOMICA. - Shipment (per cwt.), Cochin, 65s., c.i.f.

Orange Peel. — Spot: Sweet ribbon 1s. 10d. per lb.; bitter quarters: West Indian, 11d.; Spanish, 1s.; bitter ribbon,

ORRIS ROOT.—Florentine, 335s. per cwt. PEPPER.—White Sarawak, spot, 3s. 4½d., per lb.; December shipment, 3s. 3½d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, spot, 2s. 10½d.; shipment, 2s. 8d., c.i.f. Black Malabar, 400s. per cwt. spot and new crop, December shipment, 315s., c.i.f.

PEPPERMINT.—Dutch whole leaves, 3s. per lb., c.i.f.

PIMENTO.—Spot, 588s. per cwt.; shipment, 540s., f.o.b.

Podophyllum.—*Emodi* 190s. per cwt., spot; *Peltatum*, 435s. per cwt.

Pyrethrum.—Extract, minimum 25 per cent. w/w pyrcthrins, 74s. 6d. per lb. for small lots.

QUILLAIA,—Small lot quoted at 185s. per cwt. on spot. New crop quotations from origin, January–April 1962 shipment, 175s. per cwt., c.i.f.

RHUBARB. -Chinese small rounds from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. per lb. on the spot,

5s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. per lb. on the spot,

SEEDS.—(Per cwt.). ANISE.—Cyprian,
235s., spot; Egyptian, 230s., duty paid.
CARAWAY.—Dutch, 157s. 6d., duty paid.
CELERY. — Indian, 215s. spot; shipment
dearer at 202s. 6d., c.i.f. CORIANDER. —
Moroccan, 130s., duty paid; Indian bold,
95s., spot; shipment, Moroccan easier at
105s., c.i.f.; Indian bold, 78s., c.i.f.
CUMIN. — Indian, 175s., spot; Iranian,
160s., duty paid; shipment Iranian, 125s.,
c.i.f. DILL.—Indian, 100s., spot; shipment, 84s., c.i.f. FENNEL—Indian, 105s.,
spot; shipment, 88s., c.i.f. FENUGREEK.—
Moroccan, 95s., duty paid; shipment,
78s. 6d., c.i.f. MUSTARD.—English, 70s.
to 82s. 6d., according to quality. to 82s. 6d., according to quality.

SENEGA.—Spot, 17s. per lb.; shipment, 16s., c.i.f.

SENNA. — (Per 1b.). Tinnevelly LEAVES, SENNA. — (Per lb.). Tinnevelly LEAVES, new crop. spot: Prime No. 1, cleared; prime No. 2, 1s. 5d.; No. 3, f.a.q., 11d.; and primes. 1s. 0½d. Pods: new crop on spot. 2s. 2d for hand-bicked No. 1: 1s. 7½d. for No. 2 and manufacturing f.a.q. scarce at 1s. 2½d. Alexandria pods: Manufacturing. 1s. 6d.; hand-picked, 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.

SHELLAC. — F.O.T.N., 200s. per cwt.; 52. 1, 217s. 6d.; F.O., 232s. 6d. to 282s. 6d., spot.

SQUILL. — White 75s. to 85s. per cwt. spot, as to quality.

STRAMONIUM.—Indian LEAVES 60s, per vt. spot. Dutch 0.5 per cent. alkaloid, cwt. spot. 93s., c.i.f.

Tonouin Beans.—Para spot, 6s. per 1b.; shipment, 5s., c.i.f. Angostura, 10s. 6d.

Tragacanth. — No. 1 ribbon, £140 to £145 per cwt. No. 2, £132 10s. to £137 10s.

TURMERIC. — Madras finger, spot, 117s, 6d, per cwt.; shipment, 107s, 6d., c.i.f., quoted.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Spot: Belgian, whole for prompt shipment, 145s. per cwt., c.i.f.: Indian, 150s. to 180s., spot.

Vanillin.—Rates (per lb.) are now:—5-cwt, lots, 22s, 3d.; 1-cwt., 22s, 6d.; 56-b., 22s, 9d.; small quantities, 23s.

Waxes. — (Per cwt.). Bees'.—Dar-es-Salaam. spot. 425s.; shipment. 412s. 6d., c.i.f. Abvssinian. 390s. in bond: shipment. 370s., c.i.f. Sudanese. spot. 420s., nominal, duty paid: shipment, 370s., c.i.f. Candelilla, spot. 465s.; Carnauba, fatty grey. spot. 425s.; shipment, 415s. c.i.f.; prime vellow, spot. 705s. quoted: shipgrev, spot. 425s.; shinment, 415s. c.i.f.; prime vellow, spot, 705s. quoted; shipment, 675s., c.i.f.

WITCH HAZEL LEAVES. - New crop, 2s. 11d. per lb., spot.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ALMOND.—Moroccan, 6s. 6d. per 1b. duty paid

AMBER.--Rectified on the spot, 1s. 6d

ANISE.—Chinese, 9s. 6d. per lb., spot shipment, 9s. 3d., c.i.f.

BERGAMOT.—Spot, from 72s. 6d. per 1b BIRCH TAR.—Rectified 8s. per lb.

CAJUPUT.—Spot from 10s, per lb.

CALAMUS.—Spot, 56s. 6d. per 1b.

CANANGA.—Spot, from 35s. per lb.

CARAWAY.—Imported oil, 33s. 6d. per 1b CEDARWOOD.—American rectified 9s. 6d per lb. on the spot.

CITRONELLA. — Ceylon, spot, 6s. 3d.; shipment, 6s. 2d. per lb., c.i.f. Formo san, spot, 8s. 6d., in bond; shipment 8s. 3d., c.i.f.

CUMIN. -- Imported oil, 90s. per lb.; English-distilled, 85s.

DILL.—Imported, 38s. 6d. per lb., spot Fennel.—Spanish sweet, spot, 10s. per

GERANIUM.—Bourbon, 85s. to 95s. per lb. on the spot.

GRAPEFRUIT.—Florida, 18s. per lb.

JUNIPER. — B.P.C. 1949 oil is from 10s. per lb on the spot. English-distilled 150s. JUNIPER WOOD, from 5s.

LEMON. — Californian cold-pressed from 26s. per lb., spot; Sicilian cold-presse about 25s.

Lemongrass. — Spot 23s, per lb. November shipment, 22s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f. LIME. - West Indian distilled, 48s. per

lb. on the spot. NUTMEG.—Imported B.P. oil is from 46s. to 90s. per lb. as to source. English distilled, 140s. English

O'LIVE.—Spot. 19s. to 19s. 6d. per gall. in drums ex wharf; shipment, £190-£205 per 1,000 kilos, f.o.b. Spanish port.

PALMAROSA. — Spot, 37s. 6d. per lb.;

shipment, 36s., c.i.f.

Peppermint, 36s., c.i.f.

Peppermint. — Arvensis: Chinese spot, 27s. 6d.; shipment, 26s., c.i.f. Brazilian spot, 16s.; November-December shipment, 15s. 6d., c.i.f. Piperita: Italian, 48s. per lb., spot nominal; shipment new crop, upwards of 60s. for best oil asked. American from 28s. to 30s. per lb. as to make.

Petitgrain.—Paraguay, 18s. 6d. per lb., spot; shipment, 17s. 6d., c.i.f.

PIMENTO — English-distilled berry from 150s. per lb.: imported, 32s. 6d. Rectified leaf. 16s. per lb.

Rue.—Spanish is 19s. 6d. per lb. spot. Sandalwood.—Spot, 162s. 6d. to 170s. per lb.; forward, East Indian, 165s., c.i.f. Tangerine.—From 35s. to 40s. per lb.

as to quality. TEREBINTH.—B.P., 2s. 3d. per lb. TERPINEOL. — B.P., 1-cwt. lots, 2s. 7d.; perfumers, 3s. 3d. per lb.

YLANG YLANG.—Spot, 37s. 6d. per lb.

#### UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 28: Reductions in CITRIC ACID brought both hydrous and anhydrous down to 271 cents a lb., the former down half a cent and the latter  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents, with the powdered two cents lower at 28 cents. Bra-zilian MENTHOL eased off another 25 cents to \$6.50 a lb. Spanish SAFFRON dropped 50 cents to \$22.50 per lb. Higher per lb. among Essential Oils were Pennyroyal at \$3, up 25 cents, and Peruvian Bois DE ROSE at \$1.75, up five cents. Lower were Bourbon VETIVERT at \$16, down 25 cents, and Florida ORANGE at 33 cents, down seven cents.

#### **COMING EVENTS**

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, December 4

FINCHLEY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Bull and Butcher hotel, at 8 p.m. Members' colour transparencies.

LONDON SECTION, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUS-TRY, 14 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, at 6.30 p.m. Scientific film evening.

NORWICH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Assembly House, Theatre Street, Norwich, at 7,30 p.m. Discussion of the report of the Committee on the General Practice of Pharmacy.

OLDHAM BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Greaves Arms hotel, Oldham, at 8 p.m. Beauty culture demonstration by Max Factor Hollywood and London (Sales), Ltd.

PESTICIDES GROUP, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUS-TRY, Houldsworth School, Leeds University, Leeds, 2, at 7 p.m. Dr. D. Woodcock (Long Ashton Research Station) on "Agricultural Fungicides."

PLYMOUTH BRANTH, PHARMACEUTICAL Freedom Fields hospital, Greenbank, Plymouth, at 7.30 p.m. Refresher course. Lecture by Mr. B. Tolman (lecturer in inorganic and physical chemistry at Plymouth and Devonport Technical College).

ROYAL SMITHFIELD AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY SHOW, Earls Court, London, S.W.5. (Until December 8.)

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARIS, 6 John Adam Street. London, W.C.2, at 6 p.m. Cantor lecture. Mr. R. Falk (chairman, Marketing Development Co., Ltd.) on "Overseas Marketing."

LONDON CHEMISTS' SOUTH-WEST ASSOCIATION, Fountain hotel, Garratt Lane, London, S.W.17, at 8 p.m. British Pharmaceutical Conference and discussion of the report of the Committee on the General Practice of Pharmacy.

STOCKPORT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, West Park hospital, Macclesfield, at 7.45 p.m.

Professor W. Fraser Brockington (department of Social and Preventive Medicine, University of Manchester) on "World Health."

#### Tuesday December 5

FIFE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Anthony's hotel, Kirkcaldy, at 8 p.m. Informal evening to celebrate the Branch's first anniversary.

GLASGOW PHARMACY CLUB, Craig's tea rooms.

453 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2, at 7.30 p.m. Whist drive.

HARROW BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Rox-borough hotel, Harrow, at 8 p.m. Dr. A. H. Beckett (head of Chelsea School of Pharmacy) on "Pharmacy and Scenery in the For For " Pharmacy and Scenery in the Far East.

Hertford Branch, Pharma eutical Society, Mayflower Place, Hertingfordbury, at 8 p.m. Address by Mr. S. A. Milbank on "Madeira and North Africa."

LONDON SECTION, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY. Technological Research Station, Spiller's, Ltd., Station Road, Cambridge, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. J. Todd on "Aspects of Brewing."

MANCHESTER BRANCH, GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMAcists, Ancoats Hospital, at 7.30 p.m. Business meeting, followed by members' colour slides.

MEDWAY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY and LONDON SECTION, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMIS-TRY, Royal Star hotel, Maidstone, at 7 p.m. Dr. I. G. Holden on "Forensic Science."

Wednesday, December 6
Chesterfifld Branch, Pharmaceutical Society,
Odeon Ballroom, Chesterfield, at 8 p.m.

Christmas dinner and dance.

Pharmaceotical Society of Great Britain, 17

Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. M. P. Earles (senior lecturer in pharmaceutics, Chelsea College of Science and Technology) on "The Early Scientific Studies of Drugs and Poisons."

and dance. SOUTH SHIELDS PHARMACISTS'

PORTSMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,

Royal Beach hotel, at 7 p.m. Annual dinner

Marine Grotto, Marsden, at 7.30 p.m. Annual dinner and Christmas party.

SWANSIA AND WEST GLAMORGAN BRANCH, PHAR-MACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Mackworth hotel café, at 7.45 p.m. Branch resolutions.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Post-graduate Medical School, at 2 p.m. Dr. K. Fotherby on "The Use of Steroid Hormone Investigations in the Diagnosis of Discase."

#### Thursday, December 7

BEDFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Luton and Dunstable hospital, at 7.45 p.m. Address by Mr. H. Jarvis Graves (a member of Council).

BRIGHTON AND HOVE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Langford's hotel ballroom, Third Avenue, Hove, at 8 p.m. Address by Mr. F. Needham Green on "Water from the Chalk."

BRISTOL BRANCH, PHARMACE TICAL SOCIETY, Bristol College of Science and Technology, Ashley Down, Bristol, at 7.30 p.m. Quiz between Branch members and the students on nonpharmaceutical subjects.

CHELSEA PHARMACY ASSOCIATION, School of Pharmacy, Chelsea College of Science and Technology, Manresa Road, London, S.W.3, at 7 p.m. Christmas party.

HUDDERSFIELD CHEMISTS' BRANCH, Pack Horse hotel, Kirkgate, at 7.30 p.m. Annual dinner.

LANCASTER, MORECAMBE DISTRICT AND WESTMOR-LAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Elms hotel, Bare, Morecambe, at 7.45 p.m. Two illustrated talks by Messrs, H. Lewty and A. R. Baron, Photographic competition, Leicester and Leicester and Leicester and Leicester Branch, Pharma-

CEUTICAL SOCIETY, Shakespeare hotel, at 7.30 p.m. Christmas dance.

LONDON SECTION, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMIS-TRY, Northampton College of Advanced Technology, St. John Street, London, E.C.1, at 6.30 p.m. Mr. T. M. Dunn on "Ultra-violet Spectroscopy."

LIVERPOOL BRANCH. GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMAcists, Ear, Nose and Throat hospital, Myrtle Street, Liverpool, at 6.30 p.m. Business meet-

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTI-CAL SOCIETY and EXTRA-MURAL DEPARTMENT, MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY, University Medical School, Coupland Street, Manchester, at 8 p.m. Refresher course on "The Pharmacology of Modern Drugs." Dr. A. J. Popert on "Drugs in Rheumatic Diseases."

Manchester Branch, Chemical Society, room F1, Manchester College of Science and Technology, at 6.30 p.m. Dr. M. F. Perutz on "The Structure of Proteins."

NEWCASTLE AND NORTHUMBERLAND BRANCH, PHAR-MACEUTICAL SOCIETY, theatre No. 3, Medical School, King's College, at 7.30 p.m. Discussion of the report of the Committee on the General Practice of Pharmacy.

SLOUGH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Royal hotel, Slough, at 8 p.m. Members' colour films competition.

THAMES VALLEY PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Winthrop House, Surbiton-on-Thames, at 7.45 p.m. Address by Mr. C. Clark entitled "Jack of all Trades."

WESTERN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION AND WEST LONDON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Eccleston hotel, Gillingham Street, London, S.W.1, at 6.30 p.m. Social evening.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, at 5.30 p.m. Dr. F. Kingsley Sanders on "Infective Nucleic Acids and Virus Synthesis."

Friday, December 8

FINE CHEMICALS GROUP, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, 14 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, at 6.30 p.m. Mr. F. P. Doyle (Beecham Research Laboratories, Ltd.) on "Recent Advances in the Chemistry of Penicillin,"

LONDON AND EAST ANGLIA SECTIONS, ROYAL IN-STITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, Mid-Essex Technical College and School of Art, Market Road, Chelmsford, at 6.30 p.m. Lieutenant-Colonel B. D. Shaw on "Explosives."

#### COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

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ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 21 Albemarle Street, London, W.1, at 9 p.m. Dame Kathleen Lonsdale on "Restless Atoms in Solids."

SCOTTISH DEPARTMENT, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 7.45 p.m., Mr. D. Guthrie on "Botanists, Chemists and Physi-

SCOTTISH SECTION SOCIETY FOR ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY and GLASGOW SE TIONS, CHEMICAL SOCIETY and SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, and GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND SEC-TION, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, ROYAL College of Science and Technology, George Street, Glasgow, C.1, at 7.15 p.m. Address by Professor J. Monteath Robertson, on "The Structure of Natural Products by Direct X-ray Analysis."

#### **Advance Information**

WHOLESALE BUYERS' GIFT FAIR, Mount Royal hotel, Marble Arch, London, W.1. December 11-14.

#### **PATENTS**

#### COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," November 22

Steroid compounds. Merck & Co. 886,769. Substituted piperidines and pyrrolidines and process for preparing sante. Eli Lilly & Co.

Steroids and the manufacture thereof, Upjohn Co. 886 963.

Substituted isonicotinic acid antides and process for their manufacture. Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. 886,965.

Substitutes for blood plasma and process their manufacture. Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. 886,533.

Amphoteric biocidal imidazolidine and hexahydropyrinidine derivatives and their use. J. R. Geigy, A.G. 886,520.

Diagnostic composition. Miles Laboratories, Inc. 886.709-778

Preparation of erythropoietic factor concentrates. United States Atomic Energy Commission. 886,712.

Biocidal guanidine compounds, compositions con-

taining them, J. R. Geigy, A.G. 886,502. Non-claying pharmaceutical aqueous suspensions.

Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 886,526. methyl-16-methylene steroids. British Drug Houses, Ltd. 886,619. rocess for producing lipopolysaccharides and 6-methyl-16-methylene

compositions containing same, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. 886,597.

Therapeutic compositions acting on the metabolism of water in living creatures. Laboratoires Laroche-Novar-Ron. 886,985.

Process for the preparation of vaccines from tissue cultures against infectious hog paralysis. Rentschler & Co. 886,949.

Aqueous injectable solutions of rauwolfia alkaloids. CIBA, Ltd. 886,996.

Artificial proteinaceous fibres. F.P. Research, Ltd. 886,486.

Edible protein compositions. F.P. Research, Ltd. 886,478.

Manufacture of ammonium sulphate, Chemical Construction (G.B.), Ltd. 886,487.

O-substituted serines and their preparation. National Research Development Corporation.

Process for the isolation of optically active amino-acids from protein hydrolysates, Farb-886,753

werke Hoechst, A.G. 886,753

Podophyllic acid derivatives and process for their production. Sandoz, Ltd. 886,427

Heterocyclic compounds and the manufacture thereof, Upjohn Co. 886,684.

Process for the manufacture of hexachlorocyclopenteu-(2)-one-(1). Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G.

886,625. Heterocyclic compounds. Imperial Chemical In-

dustries, Ltd. 886.692-693.

A-nor-steroid compounds, Soc. Farmaceutici Italia, 887,007, Gibberellic acid derivatives, Imperial Chemical

Industries, Ltd. 886,478.

Production of aromatic carbo vlic acids, Bergwerksverband, G.m.b.H. 886,501.

Basic esters. Beecham Research Laboratories, Ltd. 886,436.

Glycyrrhetinic acid derivatives. Biorex Laboratories, Ltd. 887,011.

Hydrazide derivatives and processes for their manufacture. Sandoz, Ltd. 886,428.

Process for the manufacture of carbazole com-pounds and carbazole compounds occurring therein. F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G.

Process for the manufacture of unsaturated alcohols and acyl derivatives therein, F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 886,577.

Manufacture of aromatic ethers. CIBA, LTD. 886.460.

Process for the preparation of 18 a-glycyrrhetinic acid. Biorex Laboratories, Ltd. 887,012.

Process for the manufacture of a sulphonamide. F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 886,792. Manufacture of tetrahydro-iso quinoline deriva-tives. F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 886.613.

Process for the production of diphenylamines. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 886,472.

Steroids. Merck & Co., Inc. 886,764.

Steroid compounds. Merck & Co., Inc. 886,861. Steroid compounds and their preparation. Merck & Co., Inc. 886,961-765.

Halogenated pregnadienes and pregnatrieues and American process for preparation thereof. Cyanamid Co. 886,926.

#### TRADE MARKS

#### APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," November 15 For shampoos (3)

NEOPON, 817, London, N.W.1. 817,916, by Wella Rapid, Ltd.,

For all goods, but not including non-saponaceous

detergents for household use (3)
SORELLA POPPINS, 822,222, by Jean Sorelle,

Ltd., London, N.4.
For all goods (3)

KALODONT, 822,736, by A. & F. Pears, Ltd., Isleworth, Middlesex, SURGE, 822,744, by Thomas Hedley & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-

For preparatious for the hair (3)

TEXTRA, 825,065, by Clynol, Ltd., London, W.1.

perfumes, eau-de-Cologne, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetics, preparations for the hair, and soaps (3) ICEDEW, 825,135, by Lentheric, Ltd., Lon-

don, W.1.

For all goods (5)

SUSPRIN, 774,995, by Clinical Products, Ltd., Richmond, Surrey, TAPOROX, 818,485, by Roche Products, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts, TRIPTOX, 821,990, by Pure Chemicals, Ltd., London, E.C.2. NITEPAX, B822,328, by A/S Dumcx (Dumex, Ltd.), Copenhagen, Den-

For anæsthetics (5)

ASTRACAINE, 802,408, by A. B. Apotekarnes Kemiska Fabriker, Sodertalje, Sweden.

For pharmaceutical preparations (5)

LEVISMON, 811,862, by Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., Leverkusen 22c, Germany,

For pharmaceutical preparations for use in the treatment of respiratory diseases caused by adeno

ADENOVAX, 815,438, by Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For analysis preparations for relieving painful nuscles and joints and like complaints (5)

MYOFLEX, 816,634, by Warren-Teed Products, Co., Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for veterinary use (5)

NUTRIPAK, 818,440, by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham.

For preparations for protecting and preserving plants; insecticides, fungicides and vermin-destroying preparations, weed-killing preparations, mothrepelling and destroying preparations, insect-repelling preparations for human and veterinary use, and disinfectants (5)

GESAFRAM, 817,124, by J. R. Geigy, S.A., Basle, 16, Switzerland.

For preparations of vitamins in tablet form (5) VITATABS, 819,572, by John Henry Atkinson, Hatfield, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia,

For toilet paper, medicated (5) and non-medica (16)

DOUBLE TOP, B819,673-74, by Boots P Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham.

For dietetic preparations (pharmaceutical) (5) 820,055, Rhein-Chen AKTIPLAST. bv G.m.b.H., Mannheim-Rheinau, Germany.

For deodorants for personal use (5) .
ARDEN, 820,611, by Elizabeth Arden, Lt London, W.1.

For wool fat prepared for pharmaceutical p

CLIMAX, 822,267, CLIMAX DE LU 822,269, Westbrook Lanolin Co., Bradfo Yorks.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substan

DECASERPYL PLUS, 822,782, by Les L. oratoires Français de Chimiotherapie, S. Paris 7e, France.

For materials for dressings (5)

ESOTEX, 823,082, by Southon Laboratori Ltd., Bexleyheath, Kent.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparation

DYSLAM, 823,792, LOUPLAM, 823,795-96, by Pfizer, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent. For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary st stances; infants' and invalids' foods; medical a surgical plasters; materials prepared for bandi ing; material for stopping teeth, dental wax; d infectants; preparations for killing weeds a destroying vermin (5)

NICOPRED, 823,114, by H. Trommsdo Chemische Fabrik, Aachen, Germany. For pharmaceutical preparations and dietetic p

parations, all for use in slimming (5)

REASONCAL 900, 823,940, by Nutrifood Pi ducts, Ltd., London, E.C.2.

For veterinary preparations (5)
YAVION, 824,779, by Farbenfabriken Bay A.G., Leverkusen, 22c, Germany.

For objectives (lenses) of variable focal lengand optical apparatus incorporating such obje

808,057, by Cinematic Ansta ZOOMEX. Vaduz, Liechtenstein.

For photographic instruments and apparaticameras, camera lenses, photographic exposimeters, photographic viewfinders, photograph light meters, photographic spools; photograps utensils, camera stands, photographic and cir. matographic projection apparatus, and flash attac ments for cameras (9)

BEACON, 816,398, by Whitehouse Produc Inc., Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A.

For electrically-heated pads for warming a airing beds, and electrically-heated blankets (1 BA11LLA, 823,673, PELSOLA, 823,67 LATAMO, 823,681, PABULA, 823,68 DABATA, 823,693, by A.E.I. Gala, Ltd., Lo don, S.W.1,

For gloves for domestic and household purpos (other than bottling gloves), made of latex rubb (21)

Device containing the words THE HAND STRONG HOUSEHOLD GLOVE, B816,80 by Latex Surgical Products, Ltd., London, E.

#### CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical an technical periodicals

TOLBUTAMIDE, Weight-gaining: a therapeutic tri-with tolbutamide, *Brit. med. J.*, November 2: POLIOVACCINE. The d-antigen content in policy vaccine as a measure of potency. Lancet, No.

A SEROTONIN ANTAGONIST (UML 491). The effect of, in carcinoid disease. Laucet, November 2: ADRENALINE and status asthmaticus. Lancet, Nov cmber 25.

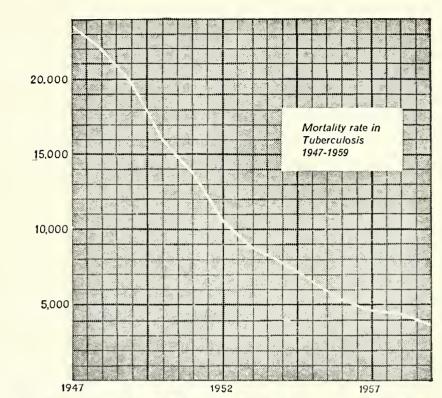
RUBBER GLOVES. A frame for sterilising. Lance. November 25.

THE DISEASES of broiler rabbits. Vet. Rec., Nov ember 25.

MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS. The use and misuse of Vet. Rec., November 25.

COLLAGENASE. A simplified culture medium fo

the production of *Nature*, November 25.
INFLUENZA VIRUS. Attachment of antibody to *Nature*, November 25.



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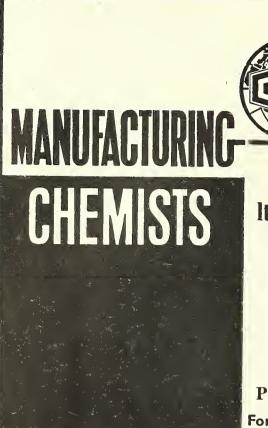
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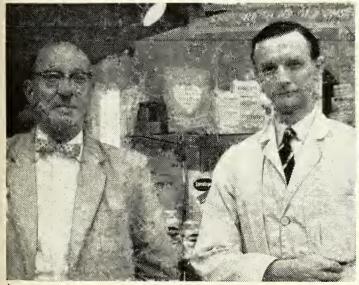
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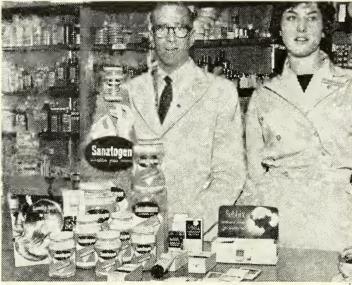
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In the sixth competition second and third prizes were won by: Mr. C. W. McIntosh, M.P.S., Jacksons (Tenbury) Ltd., 18, Tome Street, Tenbury Wells, Worcs., and Mrs. Z. M. Ford, M.P.S., Hodders, 185, Redland Road, Redland, Bristol 6, respectively. In the seventh competition, Mr. W. J. Robinson, M.P.S., Leigh Friendly Co-operative Chemists Limited, 65, Market Street, Atherton, Lancs., was second and M. H. Davies, M.P.S. 89, High Street, Rhymney, Mon., was third.

#### THERE'S STILL TIME

Make sure you don't miss your chance to win one of the cash prizes in the last competition. Entries for the final Genatosan Window Display Competition must be received by the 18th December, 1961. Ask your Genatosan representative for full details, or write direct to the company.



GENATOSAN LIMITED · LOUGHBOROUGH · LEICESTERSHIRE

# An apology from the makers of



## medicated toothpaste

The tremendous interest aroused by the recent introduction of Emoform and the consequent very heavy demand for the product resulted in a temporary shortage. We apologise to all chemists who have experienced difficulty in obtaining supplies.

It is hoped that the situation will be back to normal soon after you read this announcement, but please place any further orders with wholesalers now, as supplies are being delivered in strict rotation.

Emoform medicated toothpaste for the treatment of hypersensitive teeth and sore and bleeding gums



WILLOWS FRANCIS LTD Pharmaceutical Manufacturers since 1750

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PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY





BUSINESS



# Most SUCCESSFUL!

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LUXURY IN SANI-PROTECTION

with a special deodorant

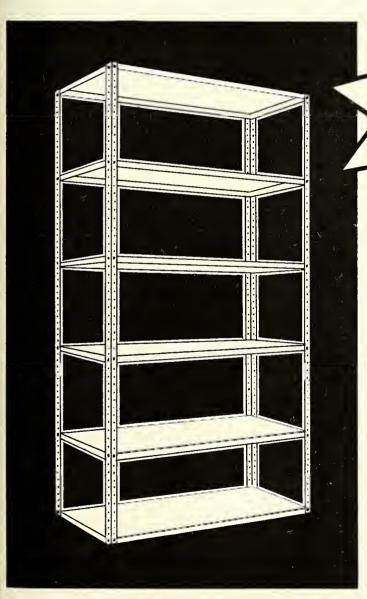
Sales clearly show that Mimosept is the sani-napkin for modern women. They prefer its extra whiteness, its greater softness and absorbency. They're happy about the D-5 deodorant, and delighted with the white polythene pack.

Advertising is designed to back your sales forcibly month after month after month.

THE

# STRONGEST

STEEL SHELVING AT THIS PRICE



\* Finished like a refrigerator in gleaming fresh whiteness . . .

SIX SHELVES!

- ★ Brilliant, hardwearing Stove Enamel Finish.
- \* Shelves will carry up to 400 lb. distributed weight each.
- \* Shelves adjustable every inch.
- \* Satisfaction guaranteed or equipment replaced.
- ★ Unassembled ready for erection.

DELIVERED FREE IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND & WALES

COMPLETE IN SPECIAL PACK WITH EASY ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTION AND FREE BOX KEY.

Get yours now from Sole Manufacturers

SHELVING DIVISION, HEYWOOD, LANCS.

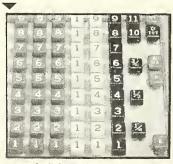
Tel.: 69018 (6 lines)





EASY ACCOUNTING! It's no trouble at all to prepare monthly statements for clients and keep a permanent record of all transactions. Stocktaking, too, is much simpler with this machine.

**KEYBOARD SIMPLICITY!** This fast, easy-to-operate keyboard increases your selling time and gives better customer service.



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**Burroughs Cash Registers now double** as separate Adding Machines

HERE'S important news for all retailers: Burroughs new Cash Register/Adding Machine does double duty in your shop—saves you time and money, gives better service.

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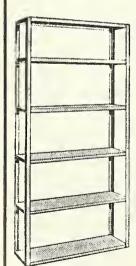
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WITH 6 SHELVES AS ILLUSTRATED

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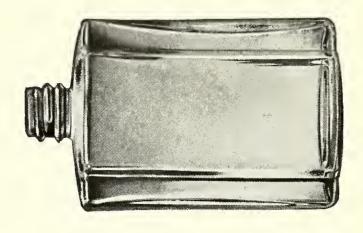
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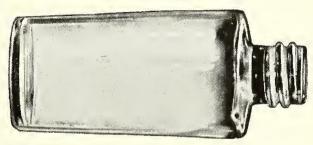




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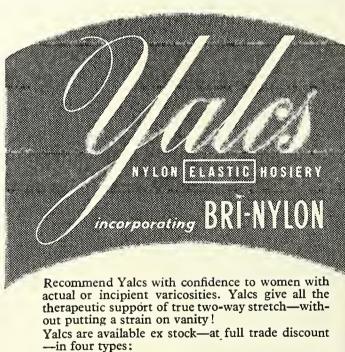
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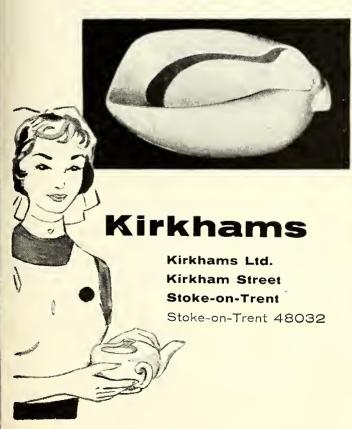
in finest quality ceramics. Also Mortars & Pestles in acid proof Stoneware

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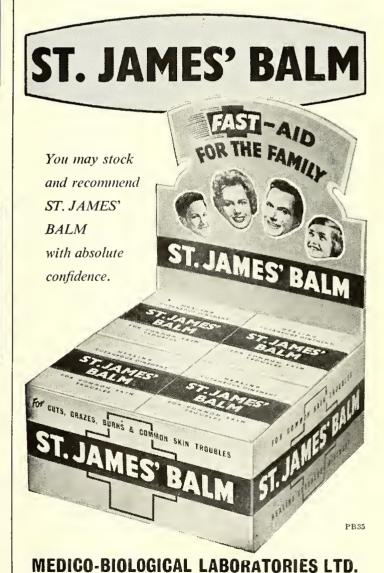


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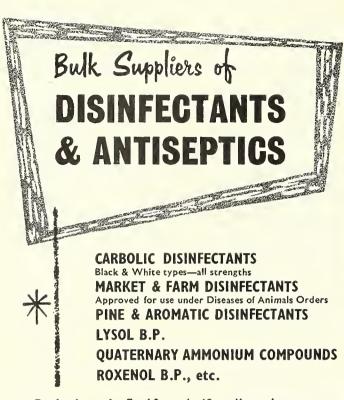


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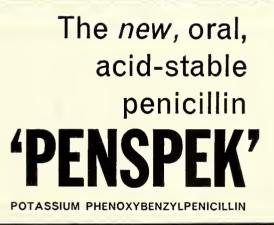
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HIGH BLOOD LEVELS
EFFICIENT ABSORPTION
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Available in one strength only—125 mg.

Dosage: One tablet six to eight hourly.

Pack of 12 tablets: Trade Price 9s. 2d. Retail Price 13s. 9d. Pack of 100 tablets: Trade Price 59s. 2d. Retail Price 88s. 9d.

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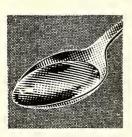
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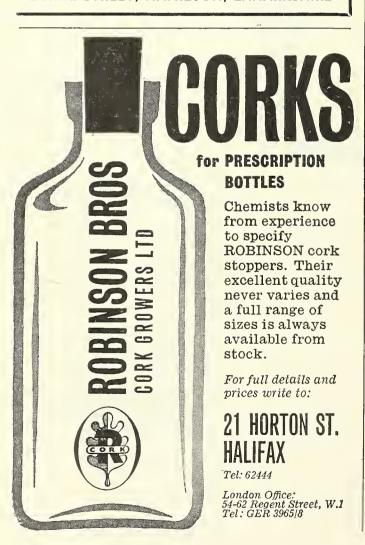
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hair beauty PREPARATIONS sell on sight!

The finest of hair lacquers with a delightful perfume available in the new Super Spray 3 oz. polythene bottle (various colours) in attractive individually packed cartons, and boxed in 1 doz. units in eye-catching display outers. Refill sachets also available packed in



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24 shampoos in plastic injector dispenser—Hair and scalp always kept at its best with this high-foaming soapless cream shampoo made from the natural benefits of shell eggs and juice of fresh



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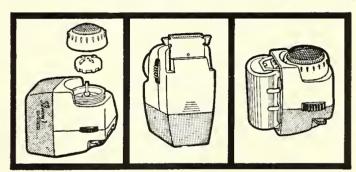
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## EX-STRAW

(the clever drinking tube)



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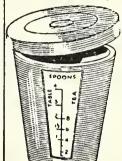
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UNBREAKABLE-ACCURATE

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Applications are invited for the above post. Salary and conditions of service in accordance with Whitley Council scales. Applications, stating age, experience, and names of two referees, to be sent to the General Superintendent (Dept. C.D.).

C 7056

#### BETHNAL GREEN HOSPITAL, CAMBRIDGE HEATH ROAD, LONDON, E.2

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for Bethnal Green Hospital, Modern department approved for training students, Salary scale £770—£1,010 p.a. plus higher qualification allowance and London Weighting, Please apply to the Group Secretary, 213 Kingsland Road, London, E.2.

#### NEASDEN HOSPITAL, BRENTFIELD ROAD, N.W.10 (207 beds)

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required—hours by arrangement. £1 18s. 8d. per four-hour session. Apply to Physician Superintendent. C 7057

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required, permanent appointment, Salary £700—£1,010 per annum plus London Weight-

Applications to Group Secretary, Springfield Hospital, Becchcroft Road, London, S.W.17, giving age, qualifications, details of experience and the names of two referees. C 567

#### SOUTHMEAD HOSPITAL, BRISTOL (507 beds)

#### Pharmacist

required at Southmead Hospital, This offers wide experience in modernised depart-

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Applications stating age, qualifications and experience to be made to Group Secretary.

C 7058

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Assistant-in-Dispensing required. Salary according to age, £250 at 18, £425 at age 22 or over, rising to £575 plus London Weighting, and a qualification payment of £50 for holders of the Certificate of the Society of Apotheearies or other approved qualification, Higher commencing salary may be payable to experienced applicants. Applications giving full details and names of two referees to the Group Sceretary, Springfield Hospital, Beechcroft Road, Upper Tooting, London, S.W.17.

#### THREE COUNTIES HOSPITAL, ARLESEY, BEDFORDSHIRE

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Applications are invited for Assistant-in-dispensing, Salary and conditions as Whitley Council Scale, £425 at age 22 or over, rising to £575 per annum. Accommodation available for single man or woman applicant. Applications, stating age and experience, together with the names and addresses of two referees, should be sent to The Medical Superintendent.

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#### SURGICAL UNIT, LISCARD ROAD

Senior Pharamcist

Pharmacist

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C 7059

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C 4201

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